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## London Saved Bus Strike by a Conference

Joint Meeting of Employers and Employees With Sir George Asquith Presiding Agrees to Grant All the Men's Requests

### BOTH SIDES PLEASED

With Recognition of Organization and Badge Men Promise Non-Interference and to Keep Out of Others' Controversies

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The London bus strike will not take place. Yesterday's joint meeting of employers and men under the presidency of Sir George Asquith arrived at terms.

Under these terms the men gain all they have demanded for. They originally struck because one firm had refused to permit them to wear the union badge. When this firm, as the result of a consultation with other companies, consented to the use of the badge the men made a further claim for recognition of the union. This claim was agreed to yesterday at the joint meeting.

Speaking afterward, Alfred Smith, president of the Vehicle Workers Union, declared that the employers had met the men in the fairest spirit and that the meeting had certainly given him the impression that the relations of the companies with the men would be extremely friendly in future.

Mr. Smith further added that it would now be the men's business to see that their share of the agreement was kept. This share consists in the promise not to interfere with non-union men and not to strike in disputes not directly concerning the bus companies. As a matter of fact both parties to the dispute will have gained substantial advantages if the agreement is honorably adhered to.

### BRITISH OFFICE REJECTS HOLT POST REPORT

Officials Say Adoption of Measure Would Increase Cost of Mails £1,000,000 a Year

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Joint meeting of postoffice officials yesterday in Liverpool decided to reject what is known as the Holt report and to further discuss the matter today.

The postoffice has issued an explanation on the subject in which it is pointed out that under the terms of the Holt report an increase of £1,000,000 per annum will be entailed and that to carry out all the demands made by postal servants would cost an additional £10,000 per annum.

### ULSTER QUIET, READY FOR NEW GOVERNMENT

Unionist Council Perfecting Details While Parliamentary Party Plans for Announcement

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—There were no demonstrations yesterday in Ulster, the work of the Unionist council being directed entirely to perfecting the details of the scheme of the provisional government in committee meetings.

Today the Parliamentary party meet to make final arrangements and for the purpose of arranging for the public announcement of the new government.

### WEYMOUTH CLUB OPENS SEASON ON OCTOBER 9

WEYMOUTH, Mass.—The Old Colony Club, a woman's organization, has arranged the following calendar for the season:

Oct. 9—"The Lady of Decoration," Miss Hetty Dunaway; social, Mrs. Arthur H. Linton, hostess; Oct. 23, musical by Miss Ethel Raymond; social, Mrs. Arthur H. Linton, hostess.

Nov. 6—"The work of the Consumers League"; Nov. 20, drama.

Dec. 11—"Norse Mythology and the Origin of Christmas Legends," Prof. Marshall L. Perrin; Dec. 31, gentlemen's night in Fogg's opera house.

Jan. 8—Current events, Mrs. J. H. Poole; Jan. 22, to be announced.

Feb. 12—Lincoln day under the direction of Mrs. Mary E. Holbrook; social, Mrs. Louis A. Cook, Jr., hostess; Feb. 26, the opera, by E. L. Hubbard of the Boston opera company.

March 12—"The House of Dreams," the Rev. Henry R. Rose; March 26, musical, "Our Wild Song Birds," Edward R. Avis; April 26, annual meeting.

## FRENCH DISSATISFIED WITH SPEECH OF KING OF GREEKS

Hellenist Monarch Said to Have Shown Personal Leanings Toward Germany for Support of His Kavala Claim While His People Do Not Favor Berlin

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The French press is by no means satisfied with the King of Greece's speech concerning the Potsdam incident. There are papers, such as *Debats* and *Petit Parisien* which make the best of it, but the great mass consider that the King did not go at all far enough, and that little has been accomplished by his explanation.

The German press on the whole is content with his utterance, a fact which is not likely to make the satisfaction of

## WORKING CLASS IN DUBLIN SAID TO FARE WELL

Miss Larkin, Sister of the Strike Leader, Asserts That the Toilers Are Less Hampered at Present Than Their Employers

### DISORDER CONTINUES

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The Monitor's representative in Dublin yesterday visited Liberty Hall and saw Miss Larkin, who was busy attending to the funds of the Irish Women Workers Union. There are about 1000 women and girls unemployed whose necessities have to be seen to.

The working classes, Miss Larkin declared, were less hampered than the employers, for all firms are suffering great losses, except the tram companies, and the smaller employers are beginning to realize that they have been made the tools of William Murphy.

Everywhere, the Monitor's representative says, are signs of uneasiness and excitement in the crowds collected around the doors of the hall. Speaking to the people collected there, James Connolly advised them to sign the agreement which the employers were forcing on them and to do their work for a week so as to get their pay and then to come out for a fortnight. This, however, would prove the merest palliative.

The week end has seen a good deal of rioting. Numbers of tram cars have been held up and their windows broken, though nobody has been hurt. There have been many baton charges and much throwing of stones, with the result that several people, including police, have been injured. There seems to be, however, no immediate prospect of any arrangement being reached.

## HOUSING EXPERT TELLS OF TORONTO

John Nolen, landscape gardener and member of the Harvard Square Business Men's Association, who has just returned from an inspection of many city planning projects in Canada.

Mr. Nolen said that in Toronto a house with good accommodations may be had for a comparatively small rent. He explained that the \$1,000,000 capitalization of the organization will undoubtedly be increased. Of this sum \$150,000 was raised by popular subscription, and the other \$850,000 was obtained through municipal bonds. A restriction of 6 per cent is placed on the money. The corporation, he says, builds the houses in blocks, leaving an open yard in the center for the children to play in. Enough houses for 150 families have already been built and others are under way.

Speaking of other civic improvements and waterfront developments in Toronto, Mr. Nolen said metropolitan cooperation was being provided for there, although there were comparatively few suburbs, and yet Boston with its numerous suburbs he claimed failed to do much in this direction. He said that plans were under way for a park and boulevard improvements all along the 12 miles of waterfront.

There are three parts to the Toronto

## LIGHTEST STATE VOTE IN YEARS BEING POLLED

Latest Reports Reaching Political Headquarters Indicate Lack of Interest in Primary in All Sections of the Commonwealth

### CONTESTS ARE FEW

#### FIRST PRIMARY RETURNS

MASHPEE 1913 1912

Benton ..... 15 9  
Gardiner ..... 5 9

Indications at noon today were that the lightest vote cast in years at the polls of the state are being cast in today's primaries. That today's vote will be far below that of last year, when the first primary election was held, seemed certain as reports of desultory balloting in all parts of the commonwealth followed each other rapidly into the different political headquarters of Boston.

The Republican state committee has been receiving reports of light voting from many sections throughout the afternoon. It was rarely that a locality reported a poll equal to that of last year at a corresponding time of day. Newton is quoted by the experts at headquarters as one of the most significant examples. At 7:30 this morning nine had voted in all of the wards there. There are usually about 100 ballots in at that time as the polls open at 6.

Everett C. Benton, one of the candidates for the Republican nomination, was at his political headquarters in the Kimball building today, keeping track of the voting. The polls in Belmont do not open until 4 o'clock this afternoon, so he will not cast his vote until then. He will return to his headquarters to receive the returns tonight.

Congressman Augustus P. Gardner voted at Hamilton, but is expected at his headquarters tonight when the returns begin to come in.

South Boston, with scores of candidates aspiring for office, showed considerable activity. The biggest contest being that of the Lieutenant-governorship, Edward P. Barry, a resident of this district, contesting with Richard H. Long.

Few contests as well as continued opposition to the party enrollment feature of the law are attributed as reasons for the small vote.

According to the records in the office of the secretary of state, there are more than 12,000 candidates for various positions.

(Continued on page five, column three)

## GENERAL BOTHA MAKES CHANGES IN HIS CABINET

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Changes in General Botha's cabinet which have been for some time expected have now been made and the new ministers, it is understood, will be Mr. Theron, Mr. Van Heerden, Mr. Dewet and Senator Graaff. All of these gentlemen are well known in South Africa and it is expected, will fill their offices with distinction.

(Continued on page five, column three)

EXPERT POINTS TO TORONTO FOR EXAMPLE TO AID BOSTON TO SOLVE HOUSING PROBLEM

Toronto's solution of the housing problem, reached through an association capitalized at \$1,000,000, might well be applied to the Boston housing question declares John Nolen of Cambridge, landscape gardener and member of the Harvard Square Business Men's Association, who has just returned from an inspection of many city planning projects in Canada.

Mr. Nolen said that in Toronto a house with good accommodations may be had for a comparatively small rent. He explained that the \$1,000,000 capitalization of the organization will undoubtedly be increased. Of this sum \$150,000 was raised by popular subscription, and the other \$850,000 was obtained through municipal bonds. A restriction of 6 per cent is placed on the money. The corporation, he says, builds the houses in blocks, leaving an open yard in the center for the children to play in. Enough houses for 150 families have already been built and others are under way.

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There are three parts to the Toronto

## THESE MEN HEAR B. & M. PETITION



Public service commissioners: From left to right—John A. Jones of Maine, Elmer P. Spofford of Maine, Frank Keizel of Maine, George W. Anderson of Massachusetts, John E. Benton of New Hampshire, Thomas W. D. Worthen of New Hampshire, Edward C. Niles of New Hampshire and Frederic J. Macleod of Massachusetts.

## B. & M. LAWYER ASK \$30,852,000 FOR RAILROAD

Attorney Rich Tells Interstate and Public Service Boards \$10,000,000 Would Remodel Freight Yard With Profit

### SHIPPERS OFFER HELP

D. O. Ives for Chamber of Commerce Says Business Men Believe New England Lines Need to Be Reorganized

With \$10,000,000 the Boston & Maine railroad could rearrange its freight yard in this city so that it would make a big decrease in the operating expenses outside of the interest in carrying such a loan, said Edgar J. Rich, general solicitor of the road, today in support of his petition for an increase of approximately 5 per cent on the passenger and freight rates before the interstate commerce and public service commissions in the Federal building.

Altogether the amount of money needed for the next two years for improvements and additions, he said, was \$30,852,000.

Charles A. Prouty, chairman of the interstate board, presided, and with him sat the members of all New England public service commissions except Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The commissions met at the rooms of the Massachusetts board on Beacon street, where the jurisdiction of each board and that of the interstate commerce commission were discussed.

From the rooms of the Massachusetts public service commission the several boards then adjourned to the Federal building, where the hearing on the petition of the Boston & Maine for an increase in its freight and passenger rates was scheduled to be heard. This increase amounts to approximately 5 per cent.

Chairman Prouty said, in opening the hearing: "Whatever changes are made will be uniform whether inter- or intra-state. The rates are local to New England in effect and the state commissions are more familiar with conditions in their own states. Therefore numbers of the various commissions have been invited to sit here."

"One thing you have got to do," Mr. Rich told the commission, "if you would save us, is to put our stock at par—\$100 a share. We cannot raise any more money, no banker wants to take the risk."

Mr. Prouty asked him what the law permitted him to do in the way of issuing bonds and he replied that the Massachusetts law allowed the road to issue bonds to twice the amount of its capital stock.

Mr. Anderson, one of the Massachusetts commissioners, said: "You can issue debenture bonds two to one." To this Mr. Rich agreed.

Mr. Rich said, however, that the road had no mortgage bonds.

At this point he said that he would like to put on several witnesses in the following order: William J. Hobbs, financial vice-president; Benjamin R. Pollock, general manager; Henry Bartlett, superintendent of motive power; A. B. Correll, chief engineer, and Benjamin Campbell, traffic vice-president.

Before Mr. Rich proceeded, Mr. Ives interrupted declaring that he would like to give the position of the shippers. He said they felt the roads of New England should be readjusted radically. As representing the shippers he said he was here to help in every way possible in this readjustment.

Mr. Hobbs then quoted figures from the annual report that has been prepared for the annual meeting of the stockholders but which has not yet been approved by the public service commission.

Mr. Rich told how the investigation had begun in 1912 as the result of complaints of bad service on the Boston & Maine. He said the hearing developed that the poor service was due to unfavorable weather conditions, the Hoosac tunnel collision and retrenchment. He declared it had been shown that retrenchment was necessary if the railroad was to be kept solvent.

He said the present hearing was to determine whether the claim of the Boston & Maine railroad that its revenue is inadequate can be justified. He said the road was prepared to show the amount of money needed for capital expenditures, the amount required to pay reasonable dividends and what part of the required net revenue could be secured through more efficient methods of operation.

The net corporate income of the B. & M. for the year ending June 30, 1913, he gave, as only \$49,696.82. This was all that was available for dividends with nothing for additions and betterments. Mr. Rich said:

"It is useless to conceal the serious situation which confronts the Boston & Maine railroad. For July, 1913, the net corporate income was only \$54,560.94, as contrasted with \$407,302.93 for the same month of 1912. The net results for August are not yet available, but little satisfaction is gleaned from preliminary figures. For September the decrease in gross operating revenue to Sept. 14 has been at the rate of \$8500.

(Continued on page five, column four)

## OF 73 PASSENGERS ON LINER CINCINNATI 55 ARE WOMEN TO TAKE TOUR IN EUROPE

Fifty-five of the 73 first cabin passengers sailing for Plymouth, Boulogne and Hamburg today on the Hamburg American liner Cincinnati, Captain Schaefer, were women, many of whom are going abroad to spend the winter touring Europe. Also on board the Cincinnati, which is making her last sailing from Boston this season, were 20 second class, 50 third class and 50 steerage passengers.

The saloon passengers included Consul Johannes E. Grunow, German consul at St. Paul, and his son Edward, who are going on a vacation to their home in Europe. Bostonians among the first cabin passengers included: Mrs. Arthur C. Raymond, Mrs. Henry Webster Palmer, Vincent and Henry Palmer; Mrs. Louise C. Pfaff, Gerard H. Pfaff; Miss Mary Bowditch, Miss Lillian A. Watson and Miss Harriet Wirstrom, all of Boston; Miss Evelyn Converse and Miss Mary I. Taylor of Newton Centre; Mrs. E. C. Hultman and Mrs. M. C. Hultman of Quincy; Mrs. Howard Child and children of Westwood; Miss Elizabeth P. Norden of Worcester, and Miss Mary E. Norden of Andover.

The liner's cargo includes 104,000 bushels of wheat, 200 tons of flour, 750 tons of provisions, 300 tons of asbestos, 200 barrels of syrup, 200 bales of cotton and nearly a dozen carloads of wood pulp, rags, acetate of lime, agricultural machinery and miscellaneous freight.

Sailing for Queenstown and Liverpool this afternoon on the White Star liner Arabic is a party of 26 missionaries. Raymond P. Currier of Malden, with Mrs. Currier, is going to Rangoon, Burma, to teach English in the Rangoon Baptist College.

Other passengers are Fred Sproule of

Boston, who is going to study at Cambridge University; Harry Hunt, K. Azuma, Mrs. F. G. Taylor of Boston, George M. Gray of East Cambridge, Miss H. L. Jarrett of Watertown, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Morey of Roxbury, Mrs. Foster Salmon of Mattapan, Mr. and Mrs. William Cramack, missionaries, and their two children; Mrs. Kate Hibbard and A. T. Hibbard of Pocasset.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana liner Palermo, Captain Dodero, arrived at her East Boston berth today with 2024 passengers, the largest number yet brought by this line. She brought 65 cabin and 1039 steerage passengers, practically all aliens, from Genoa, Naples, Palermo, and Halifax, N. S. Mrs. Gasper Verena, wife of the Italian consul at Portland, Me., and their four children returned from Sorrento.

MRS. CHANDLER IS ELECTED

NEWTON, Mass.—Mrs. Jennie Chandler has been elected president of the West Newton Woman

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# New Distribution of Naval Power in Mediterranean Seen

## BERLIN-ATHENS ACTIVITIES OPEN EYES OF EUROPE

Kaiser, King of Greece's  
Brother-in-Law, Lends Support  
During Bucharest Conference  
—May Enter Triple Alliance

## AUSTRIA SEES TANGLE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—If anybody ever thought that the near eastern question would be settled by the dismemberment of the Turkish empire in Europe, that person has probably had his eyes opened by now. So far from having been settled, it may be said that the area of disturbance has been increased.

Already the great powers are making overtures toward the Balkan kingdoms, and a reshuffling of the diplomatic pack has commenced, the effects of which it is impossible to foresee. In this reshuffling the most important factor, curiously enough, is not Bulgaria or Serbia, but Greece; and the most important phase of the new Greek question is probably destined to be the balance of sea power in the Mediterranean.

It has been carefully explained to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor that an Austrian fleet issuing from Triest or Fiume has to pass through the neck of a bottle formed by the Straits of Otranto. The Italian side of these straits is held nominally by an ally of Austria-Hungary, but it is ridiculous to speak of the alliance between Vienna and Rome as an assured fact.

Only quite recently, the expulsion of Italians from municipal offices in Triest has raised a storm of indignation from one end of Italy to the other, quite as severe as that which was raised over the question of the Alps at the moment when the attempt was made, by the military party in Austria, to throw Count Berchtold out of office. Austria is building dreadnaughts feverishly in Fiume and Triest, and the news has come within the last few days of the determination of Rome to suddenly lay down more Italian keels at Spezia. It would be a mistake, however, to imagine that the last decision of Italy is actuated altogether by fear of Austria; it is undoubtedly actuated largely by fear of Athens.

## New Greek Frontier

The new line of the northwestern frontier of Greece has not yet been drawn. When it is drawn, it will undoubtedly contain Yanina, and the southernmost part of Epirus. The exact point at which it will touch the Ionian sea is uncertain, but it will be somewhere in the neighborhood north of the island of Corfu, which was the United Kingdom's gift to the Greek kingdom when it was originally rescued from the domination of Turkey.

This means two things. First, that Southern Albania, which, under the Austro-Italian understanding, is regarded

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—"The Courting," S. CASTLE—"Ninety and Nine," 2:10, 8:10. "COLONIAL"—"The Merry Martyr," S. COLEMAN—Miss Julia Sanderson, 8. KEITH—"Vivian Grey," 8:45. MAJESTIC—"The Ham Tree," 8. PARK—"The Conspiracy," 8:10. PLYMOUTH—Miss May Irwin, 8:15. SHUBERT—"The Purple Road," 8.

## NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate." BELASCO—"Temperamental Journey." BERNARD—George M. Cohan. CASINO—De Wolfe Hopper. COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter." COMEDY—"Her Own Money." COKE—"Peg of My Heart." COTTER—William Cottier. ELTINGE—"Within the Law." FORTY-FOURTH—"Dreams Come True." HIPPODROME—"America." KIRK—George K. Donald Brian. LIBERTY—Rob Roy. MANHATTAN—"Sothen and Marlowe." NEW AMSTERDAM—"Sweethearts." THIRTY-NINTH—"Believe Me, Xantippe." WEST END—"The Whip."

## CHICAGO

AUDITORIUM—"The Whip." BLACKSTONE—"Maggie Pepper." GRAND—K. William Lodge. GRAND—"Stop Thief." ILLINOIS—"Lady of the Slipper." LASALLE—"Trip to Washington." OLD—"Without a Lay." POWERS—"The Governor's Lady." WIDDEBEEKE—"Barbara Worth."

as an Italian sphere of influence, will be more or less threatened by any future expansion of Greece; and second, that the Greek longing to obtain Valona will come to represent to Italy something of what the Italian claim to Triest and Fiume means to Austria. Italy, that is to say, will find gradually growing up within striking distance of her shores, a new kingdom, and a new navy, a kingdom that is also claiming the island of Rhodes and the other islands held by Italy pending the retirement of the Turks from Cyrenaica.

The Austrian attitude to Greece is not likely to be more favorable, though it is based on different causes. From one point of view, the occupation of Valona by Greece would be less dangerous to Austria than its occupation by Italy. It would be better, that is to say, to have the two sides of the neck of the bottle held by two powers than by one.

It so happens, however, that Austria has another quarrel with Greece, and that quarrel is Salonica, or as the place will become once more in official Greek language, Thessalonica. The occupation of Salonica has been one of the objectives of Austrian policy for a century.

## Occupation of Salonika

To find it suddenly occupied by the Greeks, and liable to become not only the seat of a great commerce but the base of a powerful fleet, is a contingency bitter enough to Vienna. Vienna, therefore, is making new friends, and curiously enough amongst those friends is another claimant to the port of Salonica, the King of Bulgaria. So it comes about that Italy and Austria are biting their thumbs in conjunction in the direction of Valona and Salonica, and yet biting at each other in the direction of Otranto and Triest.

The next complication which has arisen is perhaps the most remarkable of all. The King of Greece is not only King of Greece, he is brother-in-law to the Kaiser, and as brother-in-law to the Kaiser, he received the support of Berlin at a critical moment during the negotiation of the peace of Bucharest, in a way which probably constituted it the deciding factor in the determination to include Kavala within the borders of his country.

The telegrams exchanged by King Constantine and the Emperor William, after the signing of the peace of Bucharest, could have left no doubt in any reasonable mind as to the relations between the two monarchs. They cannot, however, have been particularly pleasant reading to the Kaiser's allies in Rome and Vienna.

## Athens and Berlin

The Kaiser probably remembers, however, the scant consideration for Berlin which was shown by Vienna in twice coming to the verge of war with Russia and by Rome in destroying Marshal von Bieberstein's influence in Constantinople by the attack on Tripoli. If the Kaiser could introduce Greece into the triple alliance, he probably would be glad to do so, but a quadruple alliance of a nature which contained three allies all on the verge of quarreling with one another, would be a cumbersome and an altogether dangerous combination.

If any one had any doubts as to the relations between Athens and Berlin, the visit of King Constantine to Berlin, and his thanks publicly given to the Kaiser and to the Prussian generals for the training of the Greek army, must have dispelled them. In France, certainly, the awakening was rude, and the French press were not slow to point the moral.

Her immense expanse of coast renders her, however, peculiarly liable to a naval attack, and to have two growing naval powers within a few hours' steaming distance of her eastern coast, as she has a great naval power within a few hours' steaming distance of her western and southern coast, must prove to her a cause of political embarrassment.

It is, as has already been said, in possible such circumstances to see the drift of the future naval policy of the powers in the Mediterranean, but in insisting on the autonomy of Albania, both Rome and Vienna have undoubtedly laid the foundations of future trouble for their respective countries.

## RELEASED GREEK PRISONERS THANK BULGAR MINISTER

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—A bill has just been introduced into the House of Assembly by Mr. Young, commissioner for crown lands, which provides for the introduction of lads from the mother country to be indentured to farmers. The scheme provides for a large proportion of their wages being saved for the boys, so that they may have some capital with a view to being settled.

Mr. Young in the course of his speech said that 80 boys who had already been brought out were doing well, and that most of the immigrants introduced into the country during the past two years were thoroughly satisfied.



(Copyright by Sport & General)

## ROYAL BERLIN PORCELAIN ACQUIRED 150 YEARS AGO

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Just 150 years ago, in August, 1763, Frederick the Great acquired the Berlin Porcelain Works for a sum of 225,000 talers (675,000 marks) from the Berlin banker Johann Ernest Gotzkowsky.

The factory was founded in a small way as early as 1750 by a man named Wagely, who, it is said, had contrived to become possessed of the strictly preserved secret of porcelain manufacture from an employee of a rival firm. Wagely, however, gave up the business after some years in consequence of the competition of the larger Meissen works and sold it to a Berlin modeler named Reichard, who had somewhat or other acquired the secrets of the Dresden manufactory.

Despite wars and wars' alarms the Berlin porcelain manufacture grew and flourished. Its turnover was from 1763 to 1787, 2,188,340 talers, the net profits, which belonged to the privy purse, amounting to 464,050 talers. The turnover of the Royal Porcelain Works at the present time is nearly 2,000,000 marks annually. A staff of experienced business men now manage the great factory, the best artists being employed.

Berlin Royal porcelain has attained a high place in the world and is becoming more and more appreciated. The Seger porcelain and the red Chinese porcelain are perhaps the most generally favored.

The Emperor has done much to further the development of this industry. His majesty has made a point for many years past of giving beautiful specimens of Berlin porcelain as gifts to his fellow monarchs and to his friends on special occasions. The Tsar, the King of England, and the King of Italy have received particularly fine vases and table services from the Emperor.

standing and become a great branch of industry. He therefore purchased the concern, kept on all the employees and increased the works, causing branches also to be opened in other large cities of Germany. The King took a great personal interest in the artistic part of the business; he examined the designs and was careful in his selection of the painters. Many of the patterns ordered by him are still in use at the present day and are in high favor among connoisseurs.

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## BLAIR GATHERING IS ATTENDED BY GENERAL HOLIDAY

(Special to the Monitor)

PERTH, Scotland—The attendance at the Blair gathering, Perthshire, recently was a record one. A general holiday was observed in central Perthshire, and motor cars came from all parts.

The games were held in the park close to Blair castle, and every competitor wore Highland costume. Mounted events were carried out by a section of the Scottish Horse, and included tilting at the ring, tent-peggings, lemon-cutting and the Balacava maeve.

Other contests included championship matches for putting the stone and throwing the hammer, which were won by D. Michie, Clunsea, with a throw of 34ft. 4in. for the stone and 113ft. 5in. for the hammer; ordinary matches of the same kind which were won by C. D. Smith, Blackwater, with throws of 20ft. 11in. and 103ft. 3in.; tossing the caber, which was won by Tom Michie.

The president's prize for pibroch playing went to Robert Irvine, Blair castle. At the close the prizes were presented by the Marchioness of Tullibardine.

## ZIONISTS PRESENT JIDDISH PLAY AT VIENNA CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—One of the most interesting events connected with the visit of the Zionists to Vienna, where they held their eleventh congress, was the performance of "Der ewige Wanderer" at the Neue Wiener Buhne. The Bialystok Theatrical Society, "Habime," arranged for the performance for the amusement of the members of the congress and to show that Jiddish, or new Hebrew as it is called, is a real language, understood by a large section of the community.

This is the first attempt to give a Jiddish performance in Vienna, and the first performance was attended by a number of Zionists and others.

The plot is based on the familiar story of the young Jew who falls a sacrifice to the religious feelings of his parents, in this case he shoots himself because he is not allowed to attend the university, on account of his father's religious prejudices, an idea that, clothed in different circumstances, has been used for several successful plays. The critics consider that the performance was most successful, especially considering the fact that there was only one professional actor in the cast. He did much to assist the impresario of the company, Herr Beritonow. Ossip Dymow, the author, assisted at the last rehearsal, and was very satisfied with the way in which his idea had been interpreted. A great many of those present were merely spectators of the piece, as they did not understand Jiddish, but the verdict of the Zionists on the performance was very favorable.

The work of a small demonstration plant has been most satisfactory and a full-sized commercial plant is now in course of construction. The chief falling-off as regards imports was in the class of raw materials, the decrease being £1,431,981. Cotton was down by £429,002, wool by £441,347, other textiles by £139,993. There was also a decline of £1,320,077 in the class of food, drink and tobacco, and of £23,883 in manufactured articles. As regards exports, manufactured articles rose by £762,719, due to the rise in the value of new ships, namely £2,246,506, setting off a long list of small decreases, and food, drink and tobacco declined by £206,276. For the eight months imports have increased by 5.22 per cent, and exports by 11.9 per cent, and reexports by 84 per cent.

## AIMS OF SOUTHERN PARTY ARE TOLD BY GEN. HUANG HSING

Chinese Military Leader at Nan-  
king Says President Has Dis-  
regarded Parliament's Rights

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China—Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities General Huang Hsing, in command of the southern forces at Nanking, issued a manifesto, which confirms in every particular the statements made at the time by The Christian Science Monitor as to the real aims of the southern party.

After pointing out that President Yuan Shih-kai by his disregard of the rights and privileges of Parliament, his violation of the constitution, and his many unlawful executions, had manifested a form of despotism worse than any absolute monarchy, the manifesto continues as follows:

"Having vainly tried to urge upon him to withdraw from the presidency by means of constitutional methods, we now as a final resort appeal to arms. The present expedition against Yuan Shih-kai has for its object the maintenance of republicanism and the upholding of the welfare of humanity, for which we are willing to sacrifice much. To attain it is not a struggle between the old and the new, much less is it a war of the south against the north; it is to overthrow a despotic ruler who has betrayed the trust of the people.

"We are not waging this war from a selfish motive. If Yuan Shih-kai, upon realization of the nation's attitude towards him, submits to the will of the people, and immediately withdraws from the presidency, we will at once lay down our arms and return to our farms. Since hostilities have been declared the central government has thereby lost its constitutional authority. We would request that instructions be issued to the various financial groups to cease from making further advances of money. All agreements entered into by the central government during Yuan Shih-kai's administration prior to the declaration of independence will continue to be binding under the new regime. We shall not, however, assume responsibility for any agreement and loans made since the declaration.

"We also desire to assure our friendly nations that full protection will be accorded to the lives and properties of their nationals residing within our borders. Feeling confidence in the friendly attitude of the different powers we respectfully recommend this manifesto to their careful consideration.

(Signed) "HUANG HSING."

## BRITISH IMPORT TRADE IN AUGUST SHOWS DECREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The trade and navigation returns of the United Kingdom for August were issued recently by the Board of Trade. They show a decline in foreign trade for the first time this year, the decline in the value of the imports being 6.17 per cent. There was, of course, one working day less during August in the corresponding month of 1912 but this does not account for the heavy fall of £3,683,782 in imports after so many months of expansion.

Imports for August amounted to £61,530 a decline, as stated, of £3,683,782 on the figures for August 1912; exports amounted to £44,110,729, an increase of £332,008 over the corresponding figures for 1912; and re-exports amounted to £28,150,499, a decrease of £1,807,261. The imports for the eight months totalled £496,491,964, an increase of £24,673,600 on the figures for the same period of 1912; the exports for the eight months amounted to £28,330,745, an increase of £37,252,619; and re-exports totalled £25,517,419, an increase of £632,260.

The chief falling-off as regards imports was in the class of raw materials, the decrease being £1,431,981. Cotton was down by £429,002, wool by £441,347, other textiles by £139,993. There was also a decline of £1,320,077 in the class of food, drink and tobacco, and of £23,883 in manufactured articles. As regards exports, manufactured articles rose by £762,719, due to the rise in the value of new ships, namely £2,246,506, setting off a long list of small decreases, and food, drink and tobacco declined by £206,276. For the eight months imports have increased by 5.22 per cent, and exports by 11.9 per cent

# Labor Situation in Ireland From Transport Men's View

## DUBLIN STRIKE RESULTS PREDICT SOCIAL CHANGES

No Permanent Settlement of Transport Union Contest Said to Be Possible Until Housing Conditions Are Revolutionized

## LARKINISM DISCUSSED

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN.—The key to the position in Dublin is to be found in the last analysis in the enormous amount of unskilled labor in the city. Only those who have to some extent studied this question, and have been in a position to compare it with the conditions obtained in other large cities, can gain a just idea of the extent to which the Dublin labor market is swamped by the unskilled laborer.

This condition has been increasing seriously for many years past, until today its proportions are such as to render a crisis inevitable. What has just happened in Dublin was the first great outbreak which must of necessity precede any settlement, and it needs to be said that, however satisfactorily the things may have been smoothed over on the surface, there can be no permanent settlement until conditions are greatly altered.

As already reported in the Monitor cable despatches, the poverty in the city is intense. Of some hundred thousand people, over twenty thousand families live in one room each. The tenement houses which they inhabit are large residences built over 100 years ago, before the union, and inhabited by people of means. These houses have been partitioned off in various ways into tenements and they bring to their owners enormous returns in the way of rent. Practically nothing is done in the way of repair, and the collapse of one of these buildings recently in Church street is only what those who knew the conditions of things fully, expected to happen, and there can be little doubt that something should be immediately done to remedy the conditions.

This housing question is one of the greatest questions in Dublin today. Spasmodic efforts have been made to remedy the evil, but nothing can be really useful unless it is done on a large foreseeing and comprehensive scale. This then is the soil in which Larkinism has taken root. A huge unskilled market of men and women existing from hand to mouth, a chronic condition of poverty more intense than in any other city in Europe, and a housing accommodation which, taken on a whole, has no parallel in any other city in the United Kingdom.

## Union Thrown Over

When, some five years ago, James Larkin came to Ireland from Liverpool on behalf of the Dockers Union it was these conditions which first inspired him to throw over the union in whose interests he had come to Ireland, and to form the Transport and General Workers Union, which today has grown into such a power. It must be clear to any one who has studied the methods of the union that they follow closely the lines of syndicalism. It is open to doubt whether syndicalism as a political doctrine is really understood by the leaders of the transport union, even including Larkin himself. Nevertheless their methods follow closely on those laid down by Sorel.

Like the true syndicalist, Larkin disbelieves in the efficacy of political action, and rests all his faith on the power of the sympathetic strike or direct action. He saw clearly that the orthodox traders' union could not really touch the great mass of Dublin's unskilled labor. He saw also that, unless some form of united action were possible, no improvement in the deplorable conditions which surrounded these people could be obtained, and so outside the official unions he founded the transport union, which opened its doors to all and sundry on the easiest possible terms.

Briefly stated, the method of the union may be described as follows:

A canvass for membership would be undertaken amongst certain firms' employees; as soon as sufficient of these employees have been enrolled as members, demands would be made upon the employers for improved conditions. If these demands were not granted the employees were called out. The employees of other firms who did business with the offending firms were warned not to handle these firms' goods or to touch anything connected with their trade even in the smallest way. If the employers of these firms refuse to sanction this action, all their employees were also called out, and so on. The movement grew with enormous rapidity, and with every accession to its membership its power to make its operation more effective increased, until for the last two years the Transport and General Workers Union has been in a position practically to exact its own terms from employers.

## Political Aspect

The political aspect of the question is one of the most interesting and almost one of the most fundamental. The transport union is outside all politics, and is really opposed in principle to all politicians. It is outside the Irish party, and really opposed to the Irish party, and there can be little doubt that Mr. Redmond and his followers would be just as glad to see Larkinism smashed as would the employers. Larkin is gen-

erally credited with a desire to form a new party, so that when home rule was ultimately obtained he would be in a position to dictate his own terms to any government in College green. Whether this is really the case or not is beside the point.

The fact remains that at Liberty hall it is openly declared that they have no politics, and for that matter no religion, and the Irish Nationalist party could not view without misgiving the growth in the country of a huge power which was not under their control. It has been quite evident for the last two years that unless checked Larkinism would ultimately swamp all other organizations and like many other parties in this great struggle the Irish Nationalist party have been awake to the possibilities which lay in the future in this regard.

Then finally and most important of all comes the religious aspect. As we have seen, the doctrine of Liberty hall is that it is outside politics and outside religion. This means just this, that for the first time in the history of Ireland, that is in the history of the three southern provinces, there has grown up a power which does not recognize as paramount the authority of the church. As might be expected in these unique circumstances the church of Rome has taken up a unique position. For the first time again in the history of Ireland the hierarchy has refrained from guiding the people as to their attitude. From early in the struggle the Archbishop of Dublin recognized that he was on the horns of a dilemma. To support Larkinism meant to support an organization which placed in the forefront of its organization that which recognized no religion. To oppose Larkinism meant to alienate thousands of men and women who have previously subscribed implicitly to the authority of the church.

It must be clearly and definitely understood, if a just idea of this situation is to be gained, that the rank and file of the transport union do not realize that it is a breaking away from the mental despotism of centuries. The hierarchy, however, is well aware of this, and as had been said to a representative of this paper by more than one prominent politician in Ireland, chiefly themselves home rulers, that as far as the church of Rome is concerned the hierarchy fully recognizes that unless Larkinism can be checked it is the beginning of the end. From a Nationalist point of view it means in every sense of the word the awakening of Ireland.

The process may be drastic, it may be attended with much that is deplorable, with very much more that might have been avoided, and that it is fundamentally a half conscious breaking away from the mental despotism of centuries, the first dawning of a realization that the conditions of life to which they have been accustomed for so long are not necessary. Of this there can be little doubt, and it is a position frequently taken up today by the majority of dispassionate men and women whatever their creed or whatever their politics.

## COAL TRIMMERS ON FIRTH OF FORTH REACH AGREEMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Recently in Edinburgh the employers and coal trimmers on the Firth of Forth ports met in conference to discuss weekend work. The following agreement, which is subject to ratification by the various district committees of the National Union of Dock Laborers, was arrived at:

1. The stopping hour of coal trimmers at the Firth of Forth ports on Saturdays shall be 1 o'clock; but if any vessel can be finished that night, loading, if required, shall be completed. Overtime shall be paid at the rate of 1s. per man per hour up to 6 p.m., and at the rate of 1s. 3d. per hour thereafter. Notice that work is to be continued after 1 p.m. to be given to the foreman trimmer in the forenoon.

2. Arrangements have been made in the different ports for a maximum number of gangs between Sunday midnight and 6 a.m. Monday. If the men are kept waiting between these hours and no coal loaded, they are to be paid for such time at the rate of 1s. per man per hour, and pro rata for part of an hour, waiting time to be cumulative.

Under the old agreement, which was entered into in November, 1912, coal trimmers were paid overtime after 6 p.m. on Saturdays at the rate of 1s. per hour. The main advantage gained by the men by the proposed agreement (which will only continue in force for three months) is that they will obtain payment of overtime after 1 p.m. on Saturday.

METAL WORKERS IN FRANCE DECREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—A recent congress of metal workers held in Paris, the report showed that during the year the membership had decreased by 2332. The reason for this failure is to be found in the discontent of the unionists at the way in which politics are being made the subject of industrial strikes.

The down tool policy of the metal workers' union has involved an average of five strikes per month during the last two years. The recent congress has shown the very strong desire of the French workman to attend to matters affecting his industry and the betterment of labor conditions, and to let political questions alone.



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## POLITICAL ACTION VOTED IN TRADES UNION CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—As announced by cable to the Monitor, the trade union congress definitely upheld the policy of political action against that of syndicalism involving the general strike and the control of industries by workers in those industries.

The subject was opened by W. E. Harvey, M. P., representing the Derbyshire miners. He moved that "this congress desires to call the special attention of British organized labor to the vital importance of the ballot that is being taken under the trades union act, 1913, which will determine whether political activities should form part of the objects and functions of their trade societies. It will be obviously futile to expect fundamental reforms to be carried into law unless trade unions have power and liberty to engage in political work on behalf of their members. This congress, therefore strongly recommends all trade unionists to vote in the ballot upon this question in favor of their unions, understanding political action in defense of labor rights."

After some discussion on the part of members of the congress, which was more in the nature of criticism of the Labor party than of the merits and demerits of political action as such, the resolution was carried with only three dissentient voices. The result was received with loud cheering.

## SIR GEORGE REID IS HONORED BY AUSTRALIAN PRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Previous to his departure for Australia on a six months' visit, Sir George Reid was entertained at a luncheon by representatives of the British and Australian press at the Trocadero restaurant. The chair was taken by Robert Donald, the president of the Institute of Journalists.

In proposing "Our Guest," Mr. Donald paid a tribute to Sir George Reid in his capacity of high commissioner for Australia. He had shown himself, he said, a man of rare good humor, sound common sense, and with a whole hearted belief in Australia and its destiny. Sir George Reid had discovered Australia to the British people. Previously something had been known of all the states of Australia, but Sir George Reid stood as the spokesman of the commonwealth of all the states.

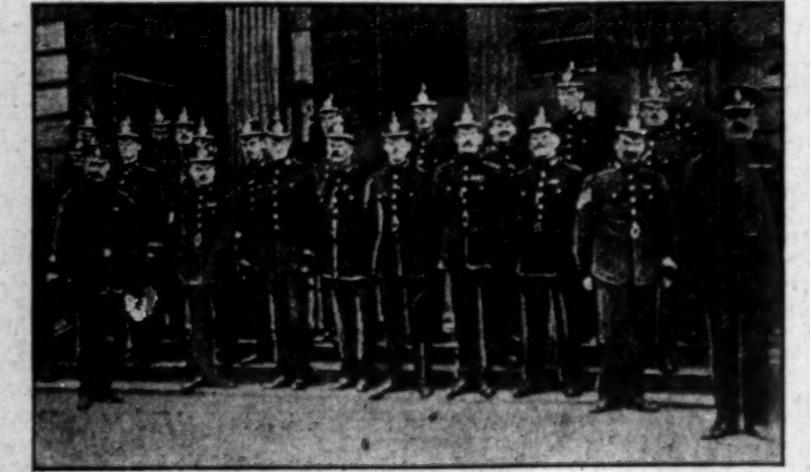
Sir George Reid, after thanking the president for the tribute paid to Australia's representative, spoke in high terms of the British press, and referred to the press of the world as the world's chief educator.

## GEN. LYAUTAY VISITS FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

TANGIER, Morocco.—General Lyautay, the resident-general, left Tangier on board a steamer of the Paquet company recently and proceeded to France, where he is taking a short vacation in this property of Meurthe et Moselle.

## DUBLIN POLICE AWAITING RIOT CALL



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Group of constabulary in side street ready for strike emergencies

## FRANCE AND SPAIN OBSERVE CENTENARY OF SAN-MARCIAL

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The centenary of the battle fought around the heights of San Marcial, Aug. 31, 1813, between the French troops commanded by Soult and the English-Spanish-Portuguese army commanded by Wellington, has been the occasion for fêtes of a significant character.

The Spaniards, without seeking to claim glory for the results of the battle, have desired to celebrate by the inauguration of a monument and by a ceremony of an international character the heroism of all those whether Spanish or French who sacrificed themselves on the above occasion for their country, and the commemoration has afforded an opportunity for a genuine outburst of the sympathetic feeling that exists between the two nations.

The fêtes were organized by the frontier town of Irún, and a delegation of the leading French military and civil authorities from Biarritz and Bayonne, together with the representatives of the municipalities of the adjoining French towns went over, and were welcomed by the military and civil authorities of the Province of Guipúzcoa.

On the unveiling of the monument, which is erected on the heights of San Marcial, and to which the Spanish and French authorities formally proceeded amidst a great concourse of people from both sides of the frontier; the mayor of Irún, after referring to the heroism

of both armies, concluded by expressing the hope that the claims of race and friendship which united the two nations would be still further tightened and that their reciprocal interests would develop in peace and mutual esteem.

The mayor of Bayonne in reply said he referred to the scenes of 1813 only in order to bring out more forcibly the benefits of those intellectual, moral, and economic relations which peace always tended to develop between nations. This monument erected on the frontier would remind those who came after that the men of today knew how to recognize the heroism of their ancestors, and that they joined their admiration of the glories of the past with an earnest desire for future unity and fraternity to which their community of race and aspirations entitled them.

At the banquet which followed in the evening, and in fact throughout the whole of the proceedings, the warmest enthusiasm prevailed marking in turn the words of each speaker. M. Forsau, the French senator, gave a final resume of the general feeling, by saying that faithful to the fraternal ties which, in spite of passing errors had united in history, and should in the future cement the two valiant nations, they had sought to associate in the same homage the glorious heroes of Spain, savours of their country, with those of France, whose strength and valor were recognized by all the battlefields of the world.

## PICKETS ON DUTY IN LONDON STRIKE NUMBER ABOUT 5000

Committees Employing Agents in Painters' Contest Say They Use Only Peaceful Persuasion

(Special to the Monitor)

SOFIA, Bulgaria.—In an interview with a correspondent of the Roumanian press, Prime Minister Genadieff was asked the following question: "What do you think will be the future relations between Bulgaria and her former allies?" "We are ending a war," he replied, "in which we were beaten at the same time by all our neighbors, including Montenegro. In spite of this, I believe we may have come out of the war worthily. A nation attacked simultaneously from five different directions, her means of communication with the outside world entirely cut off, with almost her whole territory occupied by her enemies, she still continues the unequal struggle, still continues in the face of such circumstances to preserve her humanity and finds sufficient courage to bear all her losses and humiliation. Such a nation cannot fall. On the contrary, the Bulgarian people will emerge from the series of her present misfortunes with greater endurance and might."

"You ask me about our future relations with our neighbors. As far as in us lies we should concentrate all our efforts upon the establishment of our power through peaceful, redoubled industry. Through the work of the pickets may be done some persuading. Another of his opportunities is the luncheon hour, though workmen who object to being picketed often take their lunch inside the building in which they are working.

At the close of the working day, however, the workman cannot escape from the throng of pickets who have gathered for the special purpose of waylaying him. Though pickets are generally sent out by their committees in couples, only one at a time may speak to a workman, since if three men are seen talking together, the police has the right to move them on. The pickets in the painters' strike are claimed by the committees employing them to have kept strictly to methods of peaceful persuasion.

To pickets of this type, Winston Churchill, when home secretary, gave an official status, their power being defined in the trade dispute act. It is thought by many that this power should be revoked since the methods of pickets are, in some strikes, the very reverse of peaceful.

## OIL FUEL USED IN RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER

(Special to the Monitor)

TEHERAN, Persia.—The Persian government, which has been considering for some time past the terms to be offered to Salar-ed-Dowleh, has now decided to offer him 8000 tomans, and to restore whatever estates are proved to be incontestable by his property.

Salar-ed-Dowleh is protesting against being brought to Teheran or compelled to leave Persia. The government may not insist on the first point, but in view of the trouble which the presence of the former Shah's brother on Persian territory has always occasioned the authorities, there can be little doubt that the government will adhere to its decision in regard to the second.

TRIESTE ITALIAN CONSUL COMPLAINS

(Special to the Monitor)

TRIESTE, Austria.—The Italian consul has laid a complaint before the director of the Austrian police as a result of the manifestations of hostility which have taken place in front of the Italian consulate. He also demanded that the Italian subjects who had been arrested in the recent disturbances connected with the Governor of Trieste's edict should be released.

So far the Austrian authorities have not complied with the Italian consul's request. They content themselves with pointing out that the police adequately protected the Italian consulate from the hostile crowd.

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# News of the Playhouse Here and Elsewhere

## "THE SUNSHINE GIRL" AND "THE PURPLE ROAD" PLEASE

### "THE SUNSHINE GIRL"

Admirers of Miss Julia Sanderson filled the Hollis Street theater last evening and greeted her with such a prolonged hand-clapping as few players have received in a Boston theater. The entertainment kept Miss Sanderson on the stage twice as much as any other piece she has appeared in here.

Miss Sanderson's singing, dancing and acting are more finished than ever. While her trick of flickering her eyelids in mild languor and the hint of affected drawl in her speaking voice have both increased, these are but slight flaws on the pearly finesse of all she does. She expresses all there is in a song, and her sincerity, her natural air of shy and modest coquetry and her soft, sweet, well-trained singing voice make even silly lyrics seem to take on the Emperor.

One admirable quality of Miss Sanderson's work is her habit of relating herself at all times to the dancers in the scene with her. She actually achieves little flashes of drama in the song and dance with male chorus, "Flirtation." Always is she delicate, yet firm in her accent of song rhythm or dance step, and while one always feels that she is giving her best, she is still holding the slight reserve that means constant poise. She smiles almost constantly, yet seems not to smile too much. Though lacking variety she does not cloy, for there is nothing flat, pale or insipid in her arch, gentle sweetness.

Joseph Cawthorn (many's the show he has saved) kept the house in loud laughter with his jests. He is a born comedian, and even as one sits there protesting that the man is above the rough stuff that he uses he simply bowls everybody's reserve over with his sheer, irresistible fun. He should cut out a number of his objectionable quips, though. He doesn't need them; they are not worthy of an artist who can mingle philosophy and buffoonery as cleverly as he does in his song "You Can't Play Every Instrument in the Orchestra," or who can play Nevin's "Narcissus" on the concertina, as he did last night, with finer expression than many a violinist of repute reveals.

This is a very English musical comedy, and some of the cockney slang and British wheezes of the original book are still there. And very silly these wheezes are when they are not so old that the players half slight them apologetically. The most melancholy attempts at humor are in roles played by Miss Florence Morrison and William S. Sallery, who, nevertheless were quite pleasing in an old time variety turn.

Alan Mudie's acting has become mechanical and clattering but his dancing ability makes him a good partner for Miss Sanderson. She had good assistance, too, from Basil S. Foster, who can sing as well as dance. Miss Yra Jeanne revealed a singing voice unusual in musical comedy, and put an unwonted degree of feeling into her song, "Here's to Love." Her lack of stage assurance was as refreshing as talented Miss Flossie Hope's was distressing. Miss Queenie Vassar had a brief bit of real satire as a militiaman who floors two policemen and tells them what she thinks of men who withhold the vote from weak women.

The music, like all that Paul Rubens writes is pretty, gay, and neatly designed for its purpose of illustrating the words with tinkling tunes. Ross Moby conducted spiritedly, and it was not his fault that the chorus lacked animation.

### THEATER NOTES

"A False Start," a dramatic playlet by Ernest L. Waitt, is on the bill at the Bijou theater this week. Ralph Santos plays an Italian father who is disengaged by failure in Colorado and is tempted to slay a guest who is possessed of \$30,000. The Italian's daughter prevents the deed by an appeal to his honor, and by declaring that however poor she would not touch a penny of the money. There are comedy twists to the action, and finally the guest turns out to be the Italian's long lost son. Fred J. Martell pleased as the cheerful guest, and Miss Mildred Holmes played the daughter. There is also good musical entertainment and a lecture on Buenos Aires, beside several excellent photo plays.

This is Miss May Irwin's final week at the Plymouth theater in her farce, "Widow by Proxy." Next week "Desirables," with George Arliss and a strong cast.

"The Five Frankforters" comes to the Majestic Monday, succeeding "The Ham Tree," and George M. Cohan follows "The Merry Martyr" at the Colonial for what is announced his last engagement in Boston. "Joseph and His Brethren," with James O'Neill, Brandon Tynan and Miss Pauline Frederick in the leading roles, comes to the Boston theater next Monday. This is the final week of Miss Hajo at the Tremont in "Her Little Highness."

David Warfield appeared in a revival of "The Auctioneer," his first success as a Belasco star. Monday evening in Baltimore. Miss Marie Bates appeared in her original role, and others in the cast were Horace James, Janet Dunbar, Louis Hendricks and George LeGuere. The play has been revised to make it more interesting to present day playgoers.

### "THE PURPLE ROAD"

Shubert theater—"The Purple Road," operatic romance in two acts and an epilogue, book and lyrics by Fred de Gresac and William Cary Duncan, music by Heinrich Reinhart and William Frederick Peters.

Operatic romance is hardly the term to describe a musical vehicle which

Barrie, with Miss Grace George in the cast.

Donald Bryan is at the Knickerbocker in "The Marriage Market," a sort of modernized "Martha" in plot that has for its scene Arizona and California as Vienna librettists imagine them to be. Chief interest is in the dancing numbers, and in Victor Jacobi's score.

George Pierce Baker, Harvard professor of playwriting, is to give a course of eight lectures on dramatic construction Friday evenings at the Brooklyn Academy of Arts and Sciences, beginning Oct. 3.

The Empire is closed this week for John Drew's rehearsals in "The Will" and "The Tyranny of Tears," which he will appear in next Monday evening to fill out his regular New York engagement. It is said that Mr. Drew will take his production of "Much Ado" on tour, alternating it with his new double bill.

### HERE AND THERE

Miss Lucille LaVerne is starring in "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary."

Miss Margaret Anglin has started her season in Shakespeare, playing "The Taming of the Shrew" all this week at San Francisco.

The Orpheum players, a Philadelphia stock company, plan a season of a quality much above the usual stock company grade with plays by Ibsen, Shaw, Pinero, Sudermann and Jerome.

Miss Helen Ware is to head the Philadelphia company in "Within the Law."

### COMMISSION SAILS TODAY FOR GERMANY

NEW YORK—The German Olympic commission, which has been investigating the American athletic system for the past month, will sail for Berlin today.

There is the vaudeville style of work of Miss Eva Fallon, a graceful dancer; there is Miss Harriet Burt, whose comedy and dancing as the gawky duchess were well done; there was Napoleon himself in the hands of Harrison Brockbank, an effective actor and sufficient singer.

And one should be glad for any show that brings to Boston such a legitimate singer as Edward Martindel, a man whose beautiful vocalism, improving in each role that he plays, almost makes one overlook his splendid acting—a striking Talleyrand. The Empress Josephine of Miss Norman Winslow, the Frau Stimme of Eliza Proctor Otis, the Fouché of Ernest Stallard and others illustrated good work.

One may predict that the air will be much whistled; the pages' song deserves to be—a gem of the quasi-popular style.

### B. F. KEITH'S

Mme. Fritz Scheff proved such an attraction at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater Monday that the house was sold out afternoon and evening. She appeared to better advantage than in her appearance in comic opera in recent years, indeed renewed memories of her successes in "Babette," "The Two Roses" and "Mlle. Modiste."

Her selections included the waltz song from "La Boheme"; "Could I Love You More," by Reed Miller; "For Love," by Merkel, and "Parla," by Arditi. Her encore number, "Kiss Me Again," from "Mlle. Modiste," recalled the work of the charming star in Victor Herbert's "Mlle. Modiste."

Her selections included the waltz song from "La Boheme"; "Could I Love You More," by Reed Miller; "For Love," by Merkel, and "Parla," by Arditi. Her encore number, "Kiss Me Again," from "Mlle. Modiste," recalled the work of the charming star in Victor Herbert's "Mlle. Modiste."

She is accompanied on this tour by Eugene Bernstein, the Russian pianist, whose work in a solo number was received generally.

Others on the bill are Madden and Fitzpatrick in a musical skit; Artusa, hand balancer; John F. Murray, singer of nonsense; Paths weekly news reel.

### CASTLE SQUARE

Ramsay Morris' four-act melodrama, "The Ninety and Nine," revived this week by the Craig stock company, is pleasing popular entertainment.

Tom Silvertown, a disguised New York, is hiding in the little Indiana village of Marlow for another's misdeed, and is reckless in his habits. Encouraged, however, by a gentle village girl, Ruth Blake, he bucks up. He shows his worth by driving a locomotive through a forest fire to bring help.

The machinist of the stock company has outdone himself on this big property engine. The wheels revolve, the steam exhaust, whistle and bell. The engine was one of the most applauded features Monday, and the heightening illusion of accessories will be bettered with a few performances.

Donald Meek won hearty applause for his fine character work as Hud, a shiftless youth. There was dramatic pathos in his vivid description of the fire. William Carleton showed Tom's varying moods well, and Miss Olson had unaffected charm and strength as Ruth. Miss Barbara Miller, Miss Mabel Colcord, Russell Clarke and Miss Augusta Gill played small parts effectively.

### NEW YORK NOTES

Sothen and Marlowe have begun their annual engagement at the Manhattan theater, appearing through the first week in "Much Ado About Nothing." Wednesday afternoon Mr. Sothen plans to play "If I Were King" without Miss Marlowe in the cast.

Wallace Eddinger heads the cast which is appearing in "Seven Keys to Baldpate," George M. Cohan's latest play, at the Astor theater.

On Thursday evening Charles Frohman will produce "The Younger Generation," a comedy by Stanley Houghton, which in a light and skillful manner exhibits the different attitude toward life of a strict English father and mother and their children. This play is short and will be followed by "Half an Hour," by

Donald E. Peary gave out extracts from a letter received from his former lieutenant, Donald B. MacMillan who is on an expedition to explore Croker Land.

It was dated at Etah, Aug. 25. Among other things Mr. MacMillan wrote that "the Eskimos are all happy, well and apparently prosperous, having plenty of food and good clothing." The letter concluded as follows: "It is getting late now and we have walrus to kill. If the snow (Smith) breaks out, I shall try to run over supplies in the power boat to Cape Sabine. I expect to use 15 dog teams in the spring."

### D. B. MACMILLAN REPORTS ESKIMOS AT ETAH HAPPY

PORLTAND, Me.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary gave out extracts from a letter received from his former lieutenant, Donald B. MacMillan who is on an

expedition to explore Croker Land.

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"The Harlequinade," contrived by Dion Calthrop and Granville Barker, had many excellent things in it, besides being a quaint and charming entertainment. On the apron stage, before the curtain, Miss Cathleen Nesbit and Arthur Whitby sit,

## "ANDROCLES AND THE LION" IS PLAY THAT INTERESTS LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Bernard Shaw's "fable play" though amusing to watch, is increasingly amusing to think about. That is in the nature of fables. They grow in significance, until kings, pontiffs, autocracies and democracies seem to one's imagination to be braying in the skins of lions, or following the policy of that acquisitive old gentleman who first rode his ass, then put his son on it, and lastly, with the aid of his son, carried it, with lamentable consequences.

A youthful critic objected to Mr. Shaw's plays on the ground that they made him feel as if he was in church. One may sympathize with the young man, but, in Mr. Shaw's case, there is no help for it. Bernard Shaw is a prophet, and, in his fable play, he points to "the god of the future." As a matter of fact that is the direction he is generally pointing. But his traducers or admirers are so amused or harassed at the number of things he is breaking up to clear the road for a free passage, that they see and hear nothing but the dust and uproar of his iconoclasm.

When you first see Albert Rothenstein's fantastic forest, the very forest for a fable, and hear the roar of the lion, the most adorable lion ever seen, you are so overcome with delight at the creature, you just forget everything else. The perfections and humors of this noble beast might fill a column. Edward Stillwell, who plays the part, gives you such a sympathy with lions that you feel you will never think the same of them again.

But then, that is the purpose of the fable. Androcles and his wife are at first duly alarmed. The lady indeed, who has wasted her fury on the mildest of mild men, faints away. But as soon as the gentle Androcles realizes the lion is hurt, his fear gives place to pity. "Won't he let Andy take the nasty thorn out of his paw?" he asks. But this takes time, since the lion is extremely nervous and full of self-pity. The boy, however, is at length completed, and both dance off together. "Coward!" shrieks Mrs. Androcles after her husband. "Coward! when did you dance with me last?"

Androcles is a Christian, and with the others, he is to be thrown to the beasts. The Christians of any century were much the same as the Christians of today. The most curious motives took them even into the arena. Mr. Shaw, in his fable, gives us a few distinct types.

Lavinia (Miss Lilah McCarthy) tells the "handsome captain" that she just cannot put a pinch of incense on the altar of Diana. When a mouse ran about her table, and over the book she was reading, she put out her hand to touch it, but felt there was something that made it impossible for her to touch a mouse.

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# Sulzer Charges Are Attacked

Governor's Defense Raises Question Whether Public Official Can Be Impeached for Acts Before He Took Office

## PRECEDENT TO BE SET

ALBANY, N. Y.—Can public officials be impeached for acts committed out of office?

This question was raised by the defense in the trial of Governor William Sulzer before the high court of impeachment today. Attorneys for the man who charges that Tammany Hall instigated the proceedings in the Assembly against him first failed in their contention that the court itself was not properly constituted; then on Monday they lost their second important point when the court, with but one dissenting vote, overruled their demand for dismissal of the impeachment as illegal; today they took up their final attack on the proceedings, declaring that the charges themselves are not impeachable, since in some cases they concern acts Governor Sulzer is alleged to have committed before he assumed the duties of office.

The far-reaching importance of the court's decision on this point was emphasized by D. Cady Herrick in his opening argument for the defense. Declaring that on this point he was concerned not alone for Governor Sulzer's interests, but for "all executive officers who are subject to impeachment," Mr. Herrick said:

"The precedent now to be set by you will not only control all future proceedings in this state, but will be vastly influential in controlling and directing similar proceedings in every state of the Union."

## What Defeat Would Mean

Defeat of this Sulzer contention would mean that the merits of the accusations must be revealed to the public, and that hereafter officeholders will be fully responsible for their acts before subscribing to the oath of office as afterward. Such a decision would read into the law of the state the mandate that hereafter every dollar received and expended by a candidate must be accounted for.

Arguments on this point consumed most of today's session. As soon as the decision is made the Sulzer forces will again be called on to plead. Up to the present his attorneys have succeeded in evading any direct answer to the charges. But, tomorrow it is expected that the formal pleading through his lawyers will take place, followed by the taking of testimony.

Before opening his formal attack on the articles of impeachment, Mr. Herrick admitted for the first time that Lieutenant-Governor Glynn is acting Governor. This made it practically impossible for the assembly further to impeach Governor Sulzer for alleged usurpation of the powers of the governorship.

## Legal Points Important

Mr. Herrick's argument was listened to attentively not only by the court and representatives of the press, but by representatives of universities from several countries who wish to report to their institutions the important legal features of a case for whose points there is no little precedent.

Mr. Herrick began by saying that he and his associates had no desire to shield Governor Sulzer, and continued:

"This is a government of laws and not of men. The Assembly, in preferring articles of impeachment, and the court for the trial of the impeachments so preferred, are both governed by the laws of the state, and the law of the state is that public officials can only be impeached for wilful and corrupt misconduct in office."

"While we are concerned for Mr. Sulzer, we are more concerned for the proper administration of the law. We are concerned for all executive officers who are subject to impeachment, for the precedent now to be set by you will not only control all future proceedings in this state, but will be vastly influential in controlling and directing similar proceedings in every state of the union."

## Hamilton's Words Quoted.

Mr. Herrick then quoted at length from early decisions of the supreme court of the United States which, he said, upheld his contention.

"The power of impeachment is spoken of by Hamilton, as an 'awful' power, if it has no limits," he continued.

"It is respectfully submitted that this court should so interpret the law as to confine impeachable offenses to 'wilful and corrupt misconduct in public office' and not to extend it further than it has ever before been extended in this country or in England for more than 200 years, so as to include offenses committed by a private citizen before he became a public official."

"To so extend it is to make the impeaching power a truly 'awful' power. No statute of limitation will run against it. An upright and honest official may have an unfortunate past which may be known to corrupt and unscrupulous political leaders who place him in public office; and then with threats of exposing these leaders may endeavor to force him to abuse the power of his office, and failing in that cause him to be impeached, in form, for crimes and offenses committed out of office, but, in fact, for his refusal to commit crimes while in office."

"I cannot, I will not, believe that this great court will set a precedent that will extend the law beyond what is written, and place the honest public official, who may have erred, at the mercy of black-

mailers and scandal mongers, political or otherwise."

## Senator Brackett Replies

Following Mr. Herrick's speech, Attorney Hinman read a brief, practically covering the same ground, on behalf of former Judge Van of the court of appeals, who was unable to be present.

The reply of the impeachment managers was then made by former State Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga. His argument was a positive insistence that William Sulzer's acts as set forth in the article of impeachment were criminal in their character. He declared that it was for these crimes that the Governor's removal from office was demanded.

Attorneys for the defense lost their second important contention Monday when by a vote of 51 to 1 the members of the Legislature and the justices of the court of appeals overruled the motion to dismiss the proceedings on the ground that the Governor was unconstitutionally impeached because the Assembly was in extra session when the impeachment was brought.

Attorney Louis Marshall's argument in support of the contention that the impeachment be dismissed was answered by Judge Alton B. Parker and Attorney Edgar Truman Brackett for the managers. When he had concluded the court went into secret session. At the end of an hour it was announced that, with four senators and Judge Gray absent, Senator Gottfried H. Wende of Buffalo, Democrat, had been the only member of the court to vote for the defense on this question.

## Explains Reason for Vote

Senator Wende explained his vote in a brief argument in which he held that when the Assembly adjourned sine die some weeks before reconvening to bring the impeachment articles, "they foreclosed their right to act upon any question of impeachment when called together in extraordinary session."

Judge Cullen's opinion, given in secret session, was in effect that the provision of the constitution which limited the acts of the Legislature in extra session to such subjects as were recommended to it by the Governor should be given a reasonable construction. He upheld the contention of the presentation that the provision referred to the Legislature as a whole and not to the Assembly as an independent body.

"So construed," said Judge Cullen, "these subjects all relate to what the Legislature as a body can do and not to the power vested in one branch of the Legislature."

## Rights of the Assembly

"It is urged by counsel that the Assembly has the inherent right to meet at any time and present articles of impeachment. From that doctrine I dissent in toto. It is true that it is the Assembly that has the right given by the constitution to impeach, but the Assembly does not consist of the individual members of its body except when they are assembled.

The constitution gives the Assembly power to impeach. It was in regular session. I use regular session in the sense that it was regularly convened, in response to a call by the Governor. Now, having the power of impeachment, it could exercise that at any time unless we find another provision in the constitution which restricts it or forbids it. That provision is claimed to be found in the fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution in which it is said: 'At extraordinary sessions, no subject shall be acted upon except such as the Governor may recommend for consideration.'

"Does that apply to this power of impeachment?"

## Judge Gives Reasons

After giving his interpretation of the meaning of the framers of the constitution intended to convey, Judge Cullen concluded:

"I think that when it was said that the Governor shall submit business for consideration to the Legislature, it was the Governor's business that was meant, not that of the Legislature, not of the Senate. But it gave the Assembly the right to impeach."

"I therefore am of the opinion that this right does not come within the limitation of the constitution. We must give a reasonable construction of it and, construed, these subjects all relate to what the Legislature as a body can do and not to the power vested in one branch of the Legislature. I vote no."

Supreme Court Justice Cochrane in Troy Monday continued the hearing of the application of James Garrison, held in alleged contempt of the Assembly, for a writ of habeas corpus until today. Meantime, if a supreme court justice can be located in Albany, the case will be transferred to him.

## Many Watch Proceedings

While attorneys and newspaper men are working in the open at the trial, a small army of representatives of universities from all over the world is following the case closely and preparing exhaustive reports for their institutions.

These men are attracted here because of the few precedents which attorneys have to cite in cases of impeachment. Not since 1806 has there been an impeachment case in England, and only seven are on record in the United States.

Many points in the Sulzer trial never were raised in previous cases, and one of the big problems the attorneys have had to face has been finding precedents on which to base their arguments.

While every point being raised by the defense is regarded as vital to the Governor's case, several of them are being gone into at length more for the purpose, it is said, of establishing a pre-

## EARLY POLLING INDICATES LIGHT PRIMARY VOTE

(Continued from page one)

tions to be chosen in the primaries today. This is about 3000 more than there were last year.

Boston is one of the few cities where the voting began at 6 a. m. Early in the morning hours the 130,000 ballots were carried to the polling places. One of the election commissioners expressed the belief that not half of them would be needed but under the system of balloting they must all be ready for use.

Voting in Boston closes at 4 p. m. but returns may be received before this hour from some of the small towns where the polls are required to be open only two hours. Some of these communities end their balloting at 2 p. m. Several of the cities and some of the towns begin polling at noon.

## 40 Per Cent Out

But 40 per cent of the registered voters will cast their ballots in wards 20 and 24, Dorchester, according to indications this noon. In Neponset the voting, though light, is somewhat heavier. In the two Dorchester wards there are 17 candidates for representative.

Results from ward 8, precincts 3 and 6 indicate that about the same number of votes will be cast today as last year. In precinct 3 there had been cast at noon 102 ballots, 35 Republicans and 67 Democrats. In precinct 6, 27 votes were for Democratic candidates and 26 Republicans, a total of 53 ballots.

Though the voting in the Beacon Hill section of ward 11 was light this morning in the state primaries, indications pointed that Congressman Gardner would carry the ward for the Republican nomination over Colonel Benton, and that Mr. Long would secure a larger vote than Mr. Barry.

In precinct 1 of this ward up to 11 a. m. but 64 votes had been cast, compared with 120 at the same time last year. Forty-nine were Republican, 10 Democratic, and 5 Progressive.

Progressives showed gain in precinct 2 this year, polling up to 11 a. m. 6 votes. The Republicans had secured 18, the Democrats 14, a total of 28 votes, compared with 35 last year.

Precinct 3 had 67 ballots at 11 a. m., 15 Democrat, 7 Progressive and 45 Republican. Precinct 4, Matthew Hale's precinct, had 94 ballots, 11 Progressive, 40 Democrat and 46 Republican. In precinct 6 40 votes had been cast, 10 Democrats and 30 Republican, no Progressive ballots being cast.

Precinct 7 had 66 ballots cast; last year, 120. Republicans had 38, Progressives 1 and Democrats 27. Long is leading the Democrats and Gardner the Republicans.

In ward 10, precincts 1 and 2, the vote this morning was light, about as many citizens casting their ballots as at the same time last year. Up to 10 a. m. in precinct 1, 66 votes had been placed in the ballot box, 13 Republican and 53 Democrat, the Progressive party failing to poll a vote.

**BOSTON & MAINE ASKS FOR FUND OF \$30,852,000**

(Continued from page one)

per day. The income of 1913 was not enough by \$139,291.18 for paying preferred dividends.

We believe that the following are the principal causes of this condition:

"1. The increase in rate of wages for a single year ending June 30, 1911, was approximately \$2,000,000 for the same number of men, or 5 per cent on the capital stock. Since then the Boston & Maine railroad is paying at least \$3,000,000 more for the same labor than in 1910, or a 7 per cent dividend.

"2. The increase in hiring freight cars, the per diem rate changing on Jan. 1, 1913, from 30 and 35 cents to 45 cents. This would be equivalent to nearly \$1,000,000 a year more.

"3. Increase in the cost of handling traffic.

"4. Large increase in interest charge. "That the Boston & Maine railroad cannot go on without greatly increasing its net revenue is too clear for argument. The only question is whether the increased net revenue should come through reduction of expenses or whether it should come from higher rates.

"The aggregate cost of the Boston & Maine railroad and its leased lines is in excess of \$225,000,000. If we added the various elements which are properly considered in arriving at a fair present value this amount would be greatly increased, probably to not less than \$300,000,000.

"We have then here the spectacle of perhaps the most under-capitalized railroad in the country scarcely paying its fixed charges and operating expenses.

"We have seen that 6 per cent on a low valuation of the property of the Boston & Maine system would be \$13,500,000. Deducting rentals and interest, say \$7,000,000, we have \$6,500,000 to which the stockholders of the Boston & Maine railroad are fairly entitled, or 15 per cent on its capital stock of approximately \$42,000,000; yet during the past year the Boston & Maine railroad earned a net available for dividends of less than \$50,000!

"We are now, however, confronted with a condition and not a theory, and the commissions doubtless desire to know what is the minimum amount of additional revenue needed to put the Boston & Maine railroad on a sound basis of transportation efficiency.

"The amounts of money needed the next two years for additions and betterments, are: Equipment 10,000 freight cars \$12,000,000, 100 locomotives \$1,400,000, 100 steel passenger cars \$1,200,000; improvements on account of safety \$7,582,000, improvements which will result in operating economies \$8,670,000, or a total of \$30,852,000.

"In so far as the prosperity of northern New England depends upon efficient railroad facilities that prosperity rests with your honorable commissions. An increase of rates to the extent of \$5,000-

Boston for the Democratic nomination to the lieutenant-governorship.

Republicans have also to choose between Charles L. Burrill of Boston and Maurice Kane of Whitman for the nomination for state treasurer. Likewise, the Democrats have two candidates for the treasury nomination, Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston and Joseph L. P. St. Coeur of Cambridge.

There are about 4000 enrolled members of the Progressive party in the state, but as there are no important contests within the third party, its leaders do not count on a large vote today.

Under the law enrolled voters who attend the primaries will have to vote the ticket with which they are affiliated. One who is not enrolled may call for a ballot of any one of the three parties and in so doing formally enrolls himself with that party.

## Other Nominations

Besides the six positions on the state ticket, candidates are to be nominated today in 8 councilor, 40 senatorial and 240 representative districts. There are also to be chosen candidates for county commissioner and other county offices.

One of the keenest contests for councilor positions is that in the third, or Boston district, where the nomination is tantamount to an election. Councilor Edward D. Collins is opposed by former Alderman Frank O'Toole and Timothy J. Buckley.

The voting is expected to be close also in the fifth councilor district, where Edward G. Frothingham of Haverhill is opposed by James H. Walker of Amesbury.

A contest of interest to Bostonians is that of Timothy W. Coakley against District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier for district attorney of Suffolk county.

Politicians generally expect a light vote today, partly because this is an "off" year, there being neither congressional elections, except the special one in the third district, nor a presidential election.

Last year the vote at the primaries for candidates for Governor was: Republican, Joseph Walker, 53,914; Everett C. Benton, 43,612; total, 96,526. Democratic, Eugene N. Foss, 63,018; Joseph C. Pelletier, 36,404. Total, 99,422.

Congressman Gardner concluded his campaign late yesterday with speeches from his automobile at Ipswich, Hamilton and Newburyport. At all points he was cordially received.

Colonel Benton expressed satisfaction with the outcome of his noon rally at Faneuil hall. He spent much of the latter part of yesterday receiving reports from his managers.

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## SEAMS FINISHED IN MANY WAYS

Practical directions for the needleworker

ON Thursday last the Monitor printed a lesson on stitches from a book issued by Dana Estes & Co. (Boston) on "Practical Sewing and Dressmaking" by Sara May Allington, intended to fit women for the business of dressmaking. The following paragraphs are from the same publication:

**Button-holes**—Button-holes should always be cut very evenly. They should be a little longer than the diameter of the button. It is a good plan to use button-hole scissors for cutting them. More than one thickness of goods should be used and it should be firmly basted together. If the material frays easily, it is a good plan to stitch around the button-hole before it is cut. Button-holes should always be stayed before they are worked. One way is to overcast the button-hole. Another is to form stitches about the button-hole. Put the needle through from the under side, a few threads from the inside end of the button-hole. Draw it through. Put it through again at the outside end of the button-hole very near the end and so the long stitch thus formed will lie close along the side of the button-hole. Repeat this a second time. This will form a bar of stitches about the button-hole. When it is worked, begin at the right end and work towards the left. To make the button-hole stitch, put the needle up through the goods a few threads from the inner end of the button-hole. Before pulling it through, take hold of the thread near the needle, throw it over the needle and pull through. Repeat this for each stitch until you have been around the button-hole. The beauty of the button-hole is to have the stitches all one length and perfectly even.

**To Work Button-holes on Lace**—Place a piece of thin goods underneath where the button-hole is to be worked. Baste into place. Cut the button-hole through the lace and goods. After it has been worked, cut away the goods so that it will not show.

**Eyelets**—Are small round holes punched in the goods with a stiletto and worked around over and over. They are used largely on shirtwaists, where one wishes to put buttons through the goods so they can be easily removed.

**Loops**—Take three or four stitches about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch long on top of each other. Button-hole-stitch them all together, covering the entire length. This makes a strong loop which is used to take the place of the metal eye where the metal would show.

**Finishing Seams**—The plain seam is simply stitched up and pressed open, after each side has been thoroughly overcast.

**Double Stitch Seam**—Is stitched the same as the plain seam. Instead of pressing it open, press it all one way and stitch on the outside about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch from the first stitching.

**French Seam**—Stitch the seam on the right side. Trim off close to the stitching. Turn and stitch on the wrong side. The last stitching should come just where the seam in the garment should be.

**Strap Seam**—Make a bias band of the goods, turning in each edge. The band should be on a true bias. Stitch the seam up on the right side, press open and place the bias over it. Baste carefully and stitch very near each edge. This is used on coats, coat suits and skirts. It makes a very neat trimming. The bias band may be used any desired width.

**Raw Lapped Seam**—Place one edge of the goods flat on the other and stitch very near each raw edge. This is good for very heavy wool goods.

**Cord Seam**—Cover a small cord with the goods. Turn in one side of the seam and baste the cord along the seam. Lay flat on the other side of the seam and

## LEARNING FROM A RESTAURANT

Economic exactness in food preparation

IN the kitchen of certain large restaurants the bread is cut by machinery, so that the mistake is not made of giving thicker slices than are necessary. The meats are sliced in the same fashion. Then the chef gets to work. If it is a stew that he is making, he takes just the amount of meat and finely peeled potatoes that his recipe book designates; he puts in the exact amount of salt, of onions, of other spices that the cook book orders, says the New York Press. And when he has finished the stew and it is all in a brimming pot, each dish is weighed as it is ladled upon a platter to see that it does not weigh an ounce more or less than it should.

If he is making a pudding he uses, if rice is required, the exact number of ounces, the exact quantity of vanilla, etc., that experimentation has proved to be absolutely satisfying. It is so with every dish; only by exact knowledge can the success of the project be maintained.

Other labor-saving devices, and also cost-saving devices, in the kitchen are a plate cleaner, steamer and dryer that needs only one man to manipulate it; a device that washes milk bottles by means of a brush that revolves 1200 times a minute, and which then steams the bottle. And there is a patent bottle-filler that prevents the wasting of a single drop.

Altogether, it is a lesson from which the housewife can well learn an example

## LINEN ADORNED WITH MONOGRAMS

Chinese linens for luncheon sets are steadily gaining as favorites just now, and the heavy embroidery on the grass linen is most attractive. Inexpensive sets of the blue and white Japanese toweling are artistic with a service of the quaint blue and white Canton ware.

**Huge bath towels** of corrugated terry cloth, scalloped in delft blue with a three-inch square monogram in the same color, are beautiful, and will trim your bath rack.

**Bias Bands**—To cut bias bands, fold the corner of the goods up so that the two straight edges of the triangle are the same length. Make a crease. Measure off the width the bands are to be and draw lines with a yardstick and tailor's chalk. Mark off as many bands as needed before cutting. Cut on the marks carefully, as the least change will throw the bands off the true bias. Bias bands of thin material, like silk, should be made over crinoline before being used.

**Milliners' Fold**—This is used as a trimming. Make a bias band. Turn down one edge about half the width of the band. Turn down the other about one quarter of an inch. Turn the narrow edge halfway up on the broad edge and blind stitch.

**Girdles**—A girdle should always be made on linen canvas. It may be cut by a pattern to fit, or cut on a true bias and stretched to the figure. The goods may be put on full, plain or in even folds, just as the style demands. The girdle should be boned to hold up stiff and smooth.

**Shirring**—Shirring may be done in two ways: Plain shirring: Run the thread through the goods with very small and even stiches. Push the goods up on the thread until it is the desired fullness. Be careful not to get it too full or it will lose its beauty. Put in as many threads as you wish, at an equal distance apart. Put all the threads in before shoving the goods up, and keep the fullness the same on each thread. Tuck shirring: Instead of just running the thread in, as in plain shirring, take up a tuck each time about one eighth of an inch wide. Shove up on the thread the same as in plain shirring. Make as many tucks as desired, equally distant from each other.

## MOTORING HATS

Suede leather hats are shown in becoming styles for the motorist. They are by far the most sensible hats for motorizing that have yet been designed, says the New York Times. They fold as compactly and conveniently as silk hats and do not wrinkle so easily. They can be made in dust-proof colors, and so are durable and easily cared for. They are generally trimmed with stitched bands and flat stitched bows of silk in a harmonizing shade. One hat, of gray suede, is trimmed with dull blue silk. Another, of tan, is trimmed with brown.

## MEAT COOKED WITHOUT WATER

Dry cookery has many advantages

AT first thought, it seems incredible that a piece of raw meat can be enclosed in an airtight receptacle without a drop of water, and that after being heated for a certain time it will come forth not only moist and tender, but accompanied by a pint or so of rich broth. Yet, if we stop to think about it, most of us have at some time made beef tea by this very method.

There are several things to be said in favor of dry cookery, writes Winnifred Fales in the Ladies' World. In the first place, it economizes labor, no attention being required during the operation other than to replenish the water beneath the cooking vessel should it become necessary. It also effects a saving in the cost of materials, since the tougher cuts of the meat, and heavy fowls whose price per pound is less and proportion of meat to waste greater than that of chickens, can be reduced to delicious toothsome by this method. Then only simmering heat is required, so that the cost of fuel is materially reduced, especially where gas is used; and, finally, the long, slow cooking, combined with the retention of many valuable elements which ordinarily escape in the form of steam, proves the flavor.

Dry cooking can also be performed in a fireless cooker, or in a casserole in the oven, the only drawback in the latter case being that it is a little difficult to regulate the temperature. The recipes which follow illustrate the cooking of different classes of food, and will give an approximate idea of the necessary time allowance. Of course, very tough meats will take longer.

In pot-roasting, the usual preliminary searing of the meat should be omitted, as the object is to extract the juices in stead of retaining them. Otherwise, proceed in the customary manner, except for the addition of a cracked bone or two, and the omission of water. When thoroughly tender, the meat can be browned in the oven or under the broiling frame, if desired. Thicken the gravy, and pour around it when served.

**Beef in Cottage Style**—Two pounds of round steak and a few pieces of bone, three stalks of celery, one carrot and one onion, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one teaspoonful of ketchup.

Divide the meat into four pieces, dice the carrot and cut the celery into slivers. Place the bones in the upper part of the double boiler and on them arrange the meat, separating the pieces so the heat can penetrate quickly. Add the vegetable and sprinkle the kitchen bouquet over the top. Cover tightly and cook from one and a half to two hours. When thoroughly tender, strain off the liquid that will have accumulated, and thicken it with flour. Place the meat and vegetables in a deep dish and pour the gravy over.

**Turkish Ragout**—Three pounds of lamb from the neck, three tomatoes, three onions and one small egg plant, two level tablespoonsfuls of pine nuts or pignolias. Slice the onions and tomatoes, and cut the egg plant into strips about one by one by three inches. Arrange the meat and vegetables in alternate layers in the double boiler, and sprinkle a small pinch each of nutmeg, cinnamon and allspice over the whole. Cook an hour and a half.

**Plain Dry Cooking of Fish**—The larger fish, which are as a rule prepared by boiling, are infinitely more delicious when cooked dry, since none of the flavor is lost, as is the case when immersed in water. It is not necessary to wrap the fish in a cloth. Simply place it in the double boiler, with or without onions or other seasoning, and cook until tender, allowing 15 or 20 minutes longer than for boiling. The extracted liquid can be used as the basis of a white sauce.

"She ought to keep records to show just how much food is eaten, and she ought to record with exactitude every ingredient that goes into a dish. She will soon be able to find how she can get the best results, and yet reduce the cost of her table."

## WAISTCOAT FOR AUTUMN WEAR

Pretty with or without a belt



## TRIED RECIPES

### STEWED LIMA BEANS

IF WE can easily afford the green lima beans in the pods, then we will have to have at least a peck, as they should be the main dish for Saturday's dinner and Monday's breakfast, with possibly a few left to mingle with green or canned corn for succotash.

If the green or lima beans are not available at a price which justifies the use of a good quantity, then we will take the dried ones, which are far more economical and also very fine, if well cooked. They should be soaked over night or several hours, then boil till tender, using a piece of pork or not, as desired. Put in a pinch of soda while cooking; season with salt, butter and milk or cream.

### PICKLED BLUEFISH

Put the fish on the drainer or sheet in the kettle, add one tablespoonful of salt for each quart of water and enough boiling water to cover the fish; cook slowly until the meat separates from the bone, 3 minutes or less. Drain and let cool. Cut the flesh in pieces. To half the water in which the fish was cooked add mixed pickling spice, a tablespoonful to a quart and simmer half an hour or more. Add as much vinegar as liquor, and heat and pour over the fish, taking care that the liquor covers the contents. The pickle will be ready for use in one or two days, and will keep in a cool place about 10 days.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### SWEETBREAD CUTLETS

Wash, parboil and simmer 20 minutes one pair sweetbreads, adding a slice of onion, one of lemon and a bay leaf with one teaspoon salt. Drain well and when cool cut in large slices. Make a sauce with four tablespoons butter, six tablespoons flour and one cup milk, seasoned well with salt, pepper and lemon juice. Cool, this also, and then put two slices of meat together with sauce, coating it well. Bread and fry like croquettes and serve with green peas or a creole sauce.

**Creole sauce**—Cut in pieces one small onion and two or three green peppers, having first removed the seeds, and fry slowly in butter. When tender add several tomatoes, cut in pieces, and cook 10 minutes longer. Season well and serve very hot.

### CHICKEN SPANISH

Cook two large onions and three peppers in plenty of grease. Add one large cup flour and cook until nearly dry. Then add one quart canned corn, one can tomatoes, one teaspoon chili pepper, a little salt, and mix thoroughly. Cover the bottom of a large pan with half of mixture and put in one good sized chicken that has been cut up and cooked till tender. Cover with rest of mixture and bake 30 minutes. Serve hot.

### BAKED VEAL CUTLETS

One cutlet for each person, one onion, one teaspoon minced green pepper or canned sweet pepper, one tablespoon minced parsley, half a teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon paprika and a speck of cayenne pepper. Stew and strain tomatoes. Bone and trim cutlets. Butter a baking dish and cover with thin sliced onions. Put in meat and pour sauce over it. Bake 30 minutes.—San Francisco Call.

## HOSIERY HINT

A tablespoonful of black pepper will prevent the color from "running" in black or dark-colored hosiery, calicoes or cambrics, and also prevent the dye from staining the skin.—Los Angeles Express.

## PRACTICAL HAT

A small black hat, with its brim dotted with tiny bows of old blue velvet ribbon, is very chic and at the same time practical. Often such hats are held by bristles of black velvet.—Indianapolis News.

## GIVE THE BOOKS PLENTY OF ROOM

### WAISTCOAT

WAISTCOATS are conspicuous in autumn costumes and the materials shown for them are so beautiful that they will take an important place. Here is a coat that includes a rather wide waistcoat that can be worn either with or without the belt. It is a simple garment and by no means difficult, but since the collar can be made in two ways and the sleeves longer or shorter, it is susceptible of a good deal of variation.

One of the modifications proposed is for plain colored material trimmed with striped silk and velvet; another shows checked material trimmed with plain. Both are excellent and there are many other beautiful materials appropriate for waistcoats to be found at every turn.

A coat of wool velours with the trimming of moire silk would make an exceedingly beautiful effect. One of the new pebble finished cheviots would be handsome with trimming of broadcloth or sponge; is pretty with broadcloth trimming, this last being greatly in vogue for uses of the sort while the rough cloths seem to be preferred for the costume.

For the silk suit, brocade makes a handsome vest. There seems to be offered a limitless number of appropriate and handsome fabrics, both silk and wool. We are to wear combinations throughout the autumn and the coat of plain material over a skirt of striped which disappears in the trimming is smart.

For the medium size, the coat will require 3½ yards of material 27, 30, 32, 34 yards 44 inches wide, with 1½ yards of striped material 21 inches wide, ½ yard of velvet.

The pattern of the coat 7061 is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Morton agency, or will be sent by mail, Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## PAPER DISH CLOTH A SUCCESS

Cooking utensils made of paper

IN the fireless, all the flavor is retained. It is handy to place over the table to cut meat on, or to prepare vegetables.

It does not absorb water, may be wiped off and is thoroughly sanitary. A roll of this handy little helper costs 50 cents.

Carefully cut waxed paper tops for jelly jars may be had for 10 cents a hundred. Especially prepared cut papers for lining cake pans so that the cake will not stick cost 15 cents for a package of 50.

A new form of paper cooking utensil consists of a metal frame which is lined with prepared paper. This cooker will act equally well with roasts, vegetables, bread or cake. A new lining is supplied for every new cooking. The metal frame prevents the paper from breaking when the food is removed from the oven, and the paper lining retains all juices and flavors and gives the slow, thorough cooking so much desired. These cookers vary in price according to size and weight.

Paper towels are fairly well known; but comparatively few women realize the many uses to which they can be put. They furnish every member of the household with a fresh clean towel for every washing at a cost far less than that of laundering. They are excellent for polishing glassware from cut glass to mirrors and window panes; they will absorb the grease from fried foods or from the top of soup; they will quickly remove anything spilled on delicate covers or frocks. For all these things they should be used as a blotter is used, being patted, not drawn over the surface. They are especially valuable in the home where there are children, as children are not at all particular as to the towel on which they dry. Nor are children at all particular as to how much dirt goes from their hands to the towel. Unlike the dish cloths, paper towels can be used but once. They are affected by water; but their cost is so small that they can easily be added to the equipment of every bathroom and kitchen.

Any housewife knows the value of paper for shelf-covering, for the tops of jelly glasses or for lining cake and bread pans. Manufacturers have improved upon ordinary paper for these purposes, and it is now possible to buy a special product for each specific use. For shelf covering there is a pure white paper which lies absolutely flat. It is washable, that is, it can be wiped off with a wet cloth, and it is tough and impervious to moisture. If anything is spilled upon it, it will not go through but can be wiped off. Plain white paper comes in rolls of one hundred feet neatly wrapped. Any quantity may be measured off for use on shelves or in bureau drawers, leaving the remainder untouched and fresh for the time that it is needed.

The heavy parchment paper used for shelves also comes in a roll and has many other uses. It will not dissolve nor go to pieces in boiling water, and it is also grease proof. It is intended for wrapping butter or meats which are placed in the ice box or air chest. It is also excellent for cooking fish. The fish may be wrapped in the paper, tied and boiled. When taken out the fish is whole and paper is intact, an advantage over the usual method of boiling fish as the fish will not be damaged.

It is the same way about sleeves.

While the drop shoulder looks well on most persons, there are some figures where it has the air of a badly-fitting dress or coat. The same thing may be said of short and long sleeves.

The "wound-about-the-figure" girdle will be more fashionable for autumn; new ways of placing it are constantly being found, and it has already supplanted the belt, even on the tailored suits.

The autumn wraps that have been brought out by the American tailors and manufacturers are vague in shape and often made of one or two pieces of material only. They drap over the gowns and are made of heavy velvety weaves that look like a glorified corduroy, and are often heavily fur-trimmed about the neck and cuffs.

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# Handsome Art Museum for Kansas City

Representative Place of Middle West Fast Developing from an Ugly Cattle and Grain Town to One of Handsomest of Cities

## NOW A MUSIC CENTER

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—To associate Kansas City with art or any notable artistic achievement is to most persons an anomaly, for in the impressions of the public this city is concerned exclusively with big crops of wheat and corn and markets of cattle and hogs and sheep, with congested freight yards and overcrowded passenger stations, with the one all-absorbing subject of business, to the exclusion of all else. Yet Kansas City in later years has found time to occupy itself with a more esthetic atmosphere.

The first sign of art development of the city came in its parks and boulevards and it is believed they had great effect in creating the city art spirit. Hardly 15 years ago Kansas City was without anything that could be termed a park, and a boulevard was merely a name so far as any existing in the city itself was concerned. It was then that the people began to consider the coordinated system of parks and boulevards, now held to be the most complete and comprehensive in any American city of from one half million to a million inhabitants. More than 50 miles of boulevards and parkways have been constructed within the city, and the 18 parks have an area exceeding 2000 acres. To accomplish this, more than ten million dollars was expended, and large areas covered by inferior houses and in some cases approaching slum conditions were cleared and turned into shaded lawns and parkways.

James Bryce, former British ambassador to the United States, said after a visit to the largest park in Kansas City: "I have never seen a city park in this country that equalled it, and it certainly is unrivaled among the cities of the old world, so far as my travels have extended. Its strongest appeal to me is its magnificent reaches of wild grass and cool forest. You have developed a site of natural charm into a beautiful city. . . . If I conclude to write a book on American cities I shall get my inspiration from this beautiful city of yours."

Within a few years following the building of the first boulevards and parks, beauty came to be accepted as a necessary civic asset in Kansas City, and it has taken a permanent and emphatic part in every utility, whether street or bridge, business house or residence. The definite development of Kansas City's art sense followed very closely upon the beginning of the city's material beautification. Twenty years ago Kansas City had nothing that could be termed a public art collection. Today it has a flourishing fine arts institute, a valuable collection of paintings that belongs to the people, and a number of private collections of unquestioned worth.

Then came the idea of a permanent art museum, and a number of owners have expressed their intention of giving their collections, in whole or in part, to the city as soon as a proper building is erected. Citizens were given an opportunity to vote for a bond issue to raise funds for this purpose, but unfortunately the question became involved with that of other proposals in the same election, and was lost.

Following a defeat of the art museum at the polls, and to the surprise of the officers of the Fine Arts Institute, Mrs. Mary Atkins made a bequest of \$300,000 to be used in the building of an art gallery.

Her husband had made most of his money through the increase in value of Kansas City real estate, and the bequest was Mrs. Atkins' expression of her appreciation of what the city had brought to her. Her will proposed that the museum be built in a public park, according to the discretion of the board of trustees she named.

The Atkins museum is to be located in one of the city parks, and at present the plans are to have it very near the business district, so that it may be easily accessible to all classes. The new Union station now under construction, faces on a plaza some 400 feet wide, which connects with Penn valley, a park of more than 100 acres. This ground is centrally located so far as the population is concerned, and is less than five minutes from the active business center of the city. It is now proposed to locate the museum on a knoll immediately across from the station plaza where the two

buildings, quite harmonious in their classic lines, will face each other. This would give the art museum not only a location convenient for most of the people, but it would also have the advantage of being surrounded by lawns, shrubs, and forest trees. Another site is within

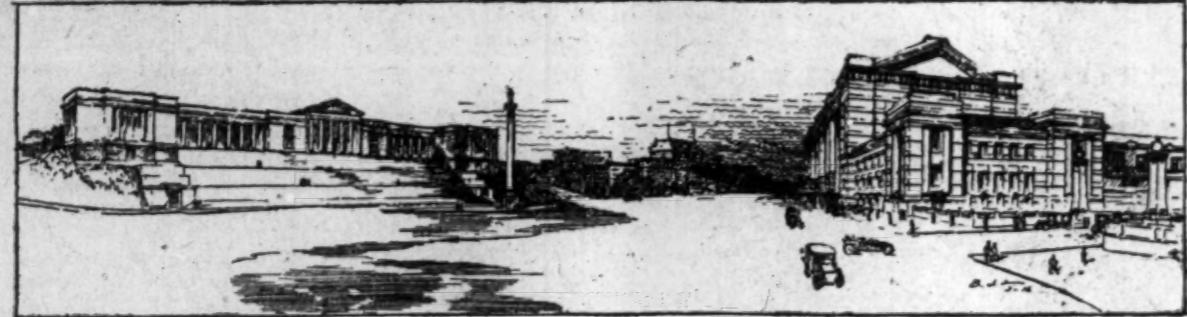
section of Ottley Cranston and Louis Collier-Cranston, both principals in the Savage English Opera Company of other years. The Grand Opera Society produces from two to three standard operas each season, with principals, orchestra and chorus trained in Kansas City. Its

opportunity for developing musical interest in the community can readily be seen. Last season the society produced "Pagliacci," "Cavalleria" and "Faust." In Gounod's opera two casts were used. The rehearsals are held in the Conservatory of Music under the direction of

the instructors, and the operas themselves have proven emphatically successful with few concessions asked of the audiences.

Many persons venture to say that Kansas City's art development is a direct result of the building of its parks and boulevards. In the preliminary work of the boulevard system the designers were allowed the widest art latitude, and it is more than possible that this development has had and is having its effect on the esthetic taste of the community. With the building of the art institute, this standard will be greatly increased, particularly if the management continues in its policy to make all art democratic.

## SQUARE IN HEART OF TYPICAL AMERICAN CITY



(Drawing by Jarvis Hunt, architect)

Proposed location of new art museum at Kansas City in park opposite the Union passenger station

## SAN DIEGO, CAL., ARTISTS ACTIVE

Academicians and Coterie of Younger Workers Are Busy in Their Calling With Studies, Specialties and Commissions

### LOAN EXHIBIT HELD

**S**AN DIEGO, Cal.—The art situation in San Diego at the present time is somewhat in a shifting stage, owing largely to the great changes taking place in all lines of activity in the city, for San Diego has doubled in population in the last three years and is now a city of 80,000 people, according to data available.

The first united exhibition of artists' and sculptors' work here was held from May 1 to May 10, this year. George W. Marston gave the use of a room on the fourth floor of his department store for this purpose. It is hoped to hold these exhibitions annually. This year's exhibition was under the supervision of H. Keith, with the active cooperation of Miss Alice Klauber. Mr. Keith has spent six years in Europe, having visited all the important art galleries in England and on the continent. Miss Klauber is an artist, and has studied abroad.

In the discussion following the Atkins bequest, it has been found that a number of private art collections of real worth now exist in Kansas City, and many of these will eventually find their way to the public museum. In a loan exhibit to the Fine Arts Institute, 150 paintings were shown, some of them by Auton, Mauve, Julian Dupre, Rossi, Bonheur, Gabriel Max, Gilbert Stuart, and others of equal importance. In one collection alone, that of William R. Nelson, owner and editor of the Kansas City Star, were works by Monet, Pisarro, Daubigny, Corot, Helleu, Ribera, Hobbema, Jan Steen, Teniers, Maes, Lely, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Lawrence, Constable, Rosa Bonheur, Benjamin West, and George Niess.

Mr. Nelson has given to Kansas City a splendid collection of 63 copies of old masters. These paintings hang in the public library. There are copies of the master paintings of Raphael, Holbein, Botticelli, Titian, Hals, Rubens, Velasquez, Murillo and Rembrandt. They were carefully selected by him with the assistance of artists and connoisseurs as the best existing copies to be found in all Europe. Some of them are more than a century old. A number of them were shown by the Netherlands government at the centennial exhibition of 1876. William M. Chase painted the large copy of Velasquez's "Maid of Honor," as well as that of "The Tapestries Weavers."

While Kansas City has been developing artistically in this direction, it has grown with quite as great vigor in the realm of music. Where there was one public musical event in years ago, there are now five or even more, and where many of the ventures of other years meant almost certain financial loss to the promoters, and often to the artists, today almost all of the concerts are given before crowded houses. The most important musical organization in the city is the Symphony Association, with an orchestra of 60, which gives concerts throughout the winter season. The tickets for the symphony concerts are usually sold by the season far ahead, and it is rare that there is an unsold seat. This organization is now planning to place the orchestra on a firmer basis by establishing something in the nature of an endowment.

A unique development in the musical work of Kansas City is the Grand Opera Society. For three years this organization has been trained under the direction of Verne O. Williams. Those exhibiting works in sculpture were Allen Hutchinson, C. C. Cristadoro and Miss Snelton.

Among the loans, two paintings were conspicuous. A "Madonna and Child," loaned the exhibition, is thought to be one of Murillo's pictures by its custodians, who claim its history is plainly traceable from Spain to San Diego. An old and beautiful painting after the style of the old masters, whose history is lost as far as the owner can discover, except that it was bought in Europe many years ago by ancestral members of her family, was loaned to the exhibition by Mrs. Emma R. Sheldon, long a resident of San Diego.

### Special Works Shown

Mrs. A. A. Paton's two paintings of still life at the exhibition displayed talent in this line. Aime Titus, a native San Diegan artist, is at present studying in New York, where he is vice-president of the Art Students League.

William H. C. Pierce has a collection of originals in water color of 20 different

varieties of the phyllo-cactus in 20 different subjects. The phyllo-cactus, which has gorgeous flowers in many colors and shades, is not native in this region. The plants from which Mr. Pierce's paintings were made grew from cuttings an inch or so long, imported by George Hitchcock, formerly of San Diego. Mr. Pierce formerly painted in both oil and water color,

in many of the eastern cities. Last year at Philadelphia he exhibited his canvas entitled "Too Late."

A. M. Farnham is an eastern artist, though he has been in San Diego a long time. He studied at the royal academies in Munich and Vienna, afterward painting in England and Holland, as well as in the East and West of the United States. He has been represented at the Boston Art Club, National Academy, American Art Association and other exhibitions. An art critic in speaking of Mr. Farnham's work says: "His style is naturalistic, as relates to truth of illustration, but ideal and intellectual in motive. Purity of color and breadth in the treatment of masses, with worthy simplicity and entire absence of affectation, may be named as among the technical qualities of Mr. Farnham's work."

Maurice Braun is one of the later additions to the colony of artists here. He received his training at the National Academy in New York and is now director of the Art Academy in San Diego. Mr. Braun has visited several of the European art centers and has been an exhibitor in many cities of the eastern states, the middle West and on the Pacific coast. One of his paintings, exhibited at the Art Institute in Chicago, and subsequently in Toledo, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, was reproduced in the catalog. This picture was entitled "The Hill Top" and represents a typical California hill crowned with an expanse of cumulus clouds. Mr. Braun's style is decorative and has the luminous quality of the impressionists.

**HAWAIIAN TYPE**

but now confines himself to water color.

Miss Mary Belle Williams has her studio in the charming Mission Hills district of San Diego, overlooking Mission valley. Miss Williams paints in both oil and water color and in a variety of subjects, but specializes in portraits, including ivory miniatures. She has a distinguished collection of landscapes, portraits and flower subjects. W. E.

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# Peru Talks of Sr. Leguia, Mexico of Sr. Zamacona

## MEXICANS SPECULATE AS TO ZAMA CONA MISSION IN THE U. S.

Former Ambassador's Experience, High Standing and Freedom From Entanglement With Either of Conflicting Forces Give Impression of Important Events

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Money with which to carry on the campaigns, both in the north and the south, is the present great need of the provincial administration of General Huerta, and while Mexican officials supposed to know the circumstances do not affirm that Senor Manuel de Zamacona e Inclan went to New York and Washington to obtain funds, the public is inclined to think that such really is the case.

As Senor Zamacona at one time was the Mexican ambassador to the United States, succeeding Francisco Leon de la Barra when the latter was called home from Washington to become provisional President following the Madero successes against Porfirio Diaz, he is familiar with the administrative machinery of the other republic bordering on the Rio Grande, and may therefore proceed with some knowledge of what is wanted of him.

To be sure, there is a general desire on the part of all hands concerned to deny that Senor Zamacona has gone on a mission for the Huerta government. Be that as it may, it is regarded as quite certain that the prominent Mexican statesman has some business in the United States that will bring him in contact with the administration. His status at Washington is considered likely to be similar to that of former Gov. John Lind in Mexico.

Since his retirement from public affairs, some months ago, Senor Zamacona has devoted himself to developing his extensive properties in the states of Tlaxcala and Puebla. These are among the states little affected by the revolution. The crops in these sections are exceptionally fine this year, and there has been little to interfere with gathering them.

Senor Zamacona, before departing from Veracruz, said that it was personal business that took him north, and certainly no one has cared to dispute his statement, although everywhere his going has caused great interest in view of the fact that he has been able so far to strike his balance between the conflicting interests of the Madero adherents and the followers of President Huerta.

In Mexican financial circles there are few men who have the confidence of the bankers and capitalists in equal measure with Senor Zamacona. After leaving the Redicount Bank of the City of Mexico he went to Europe as the financial agent

## GOVERNOR METCALFE SEES IN PANAMA GREAT WORLD PORT

(Special to the Monitor)

ANCON, C. A.—As the new head of the civil government of the Panama Canal Zone Governor Richard L. Metcalfe is familiarizing himself as fast as possible with the numerous details that concern this important office.

Those who so far have come into close contact with Governor Metcalfe are of the opinion that he will prove a capital administrator. But while the Governor is enthusiastic over the possibilities that the Panama canal may change the course of world traffic, yet he does not believe that such a change can be brought about immediately.

Speaking about the Panama City expansion in 1915 the Governor said:

"I do not know the exact plans that the government of Panama has made for this great exposition. I do feel, however, that every state in the United States should have some sort of representation in the city of Panama in 1915.

## DRILLS AT WORK ON GAMBOA DIKE

(Special to the Monitor)

CULEBRA, C. Z.—Water will be let into Culebra cut five days in advance of the destruction of Gamboa dike. The means employed will be by extending four 26-inch pipes underneath the dike, and it is estimated that it will take 17 days by this method to fill the canal to the level of the dike.

The water to be let in is to act as a cushion against the Gamboa dike when the latter is dynamited. A battery of drills is now employed in sinking holes in the dike to the depth of 30 feet.

## ORANGES GROW IN GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala—Oranges of superior quality are raised in the Zacapa region, but it is not considered advisable to start cultivation unless the grower has ample capital to await returns.

It is now expected that many young men will turn to Central America for quick return or small outlays, but there is a tendency in well informed quarters to discourage any such move as may later cause disappointment. At the same time those who have the means at hand will, it is said, find excellent return on their investments if prepared to wait for results.



DON MANUEL DE ZAMA CONA  
Former Mexican ambassador who is in United States

LIKE the republic of Mexico, Peru has witnessed many political upheavals. The South American republic, however, has evidently come to look upon violent opposition to constitutional government as something which carries only a short distance; even momentary success on the part of those in arms against the duly elected powers that be in most instances has turned out to be a boomerang.

The exile of former President Augusto Leguia of Peru who, before departing from his native land had been a prisoner charged with armed opposition to the government, unfortunate as the occurrence may be to Senor Leguia, calls attention to the employment of less drastic methods than formerly obtained where high officials become obnoxious to the established government. President Billingshurst likely knows what is best for the maintenance of the legitimate regime, and from what Senor Leguia has said since his arrival in the United States it is gathered that the former chief executive takes his exile philosophically.

As regards the visit of Senor Manuel de Zamacona e Inclan to Washington, it is to be hoped that his presence marks a turn for the better in Mexico's internal and international affairs. The former Mexican ambassador to the United States, it is true, disclaims any specific purpose in coming north at this time, but diplomats have a way of stating facts that those not initiated have some difficulty in deciphering. Senor Zamacona may or may not represent Provisional President Huerta in the present instance, but he cannot fail to remain in the limelight as an individual who has more or less to do with solving the complex Mexican problem as it appears to the world at large.

## PERU'S FORMER HEAD IS FACTOR THOUGH EXILED

Augusto B. Leguia, Sent from Country by Successor, Expected to Figure in Coming Campaign Wherever He May Go

## SITUATION IMPROVED

LIMA, Peru—With the enforced departure of former President Augusto B. Leguia the political situation is believed to be somewhat improved, but there are few in the capital who think that Senor Leguia's exile means his entire elimination from the race for the future presidency.

The circumstances that impelled President Billingshurst to order the former chief executive from the country are now better known to Peruvians convergent with the nation's politics. Senor Leguia's imprisonment, following the disturbances at his residence by a hostile mob, naturally caused a sensation here. Everybody admits that the family had no other recourse than to defend their home on the evening in question. The charge against Senor Leguia, however, was that he had "committed assault with armed force," and he was given the option of leaving Peru or remaining in prison for an indefinite period.

No less startling than Senor Leguia's enforced leave-taking was the departure of Roberto Leguia, the first vice-president



AUGUSTO B. LEGUIA  
Former President of Peru, exiled by President Billingshurst

four years—from 1908 to 1912—without aligning with himself a strong element, as he also managed to alienate many others.

In September, 1912, President Leguia was succeeded by the present incumbent, Guillermo Billingshurst, who aims at a businesslike administration. He has been in office hardly long enough to show completely where his interests lie. His predecessor certainly did have the confidence of Washington while he presided over national affairs.

The administration of Leguia was not without its disturbing features. In the spring following his inauguration his residence was attacked and the President himself was taken prisoner. The army, however, proved faithful, and the adherents of Augusto Durand and Isaias Pierola, who led the rebellious movement, were forced to give up their captive.

Senor Leguia's destination is understood to be England, after he makes a short stay in New York city. His elder son is a student at the University of Wisconsin. A younger son accompanies the former President, who informed friends here that he desires to place him in some school near Washington city.

The next presidential election in Peru is three years off, but those who know something about the political affairs of the country are already considering who may be the leading characters to take part in the coming event. Wherever Senor Leguia may locate he is certain to remain in close touch with trusted friends in Lima and elsewhere throughout the land.

## TRADE NOTES

TRUXILLO, Honduras—Financial arrangements have been completed for constructing the railroad from Truxillo to Teguicigalpa, the capital. Former Pan-American railroad engineers will be in charge.

HAVANA, Cuba—Sales to the United States for the past seven months amounted to \$85,787,678.

PANAMA—M. Charles Roux, president of the French Compagnie Generale Transatlantique is expected to visit the Canal Zone within a short time. The line is making ready to send ships through the canal when it is opened.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala—The government is contemplating buying a number of aeroplanes of European and American makes.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Before leaving Brazil, the United States ambassador, Edwin V. Morgan, expects to visit leading trade centers of the country.

COLON, C. Z.—The Panama government stipulates that the rate for commercial wireless messages between here and Bocas del Toro shall not exceed 75 cents for 10 words. The government has approved a contract for the erection of a wireless station in Colon.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—The proposed tax on bananas in the United States has developed considerable opposition among Costa Rica planters.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Grape culture in the province of Mendoza has been increased twofold within a few years.

BOGOTA, Colombia—Business in the interior is usually done on six months drafts, accepted through a bank for collection. Money commands 1 and 1/2 per cent monthly at Bogota.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—A total of 466,262 bales of wool was shipped from River Plate ports during the nine months ending June 30.

CANAL NEARLY HALVES DISTANCE  
VALPARAISO, Chile—The distance between Valparaiso and New York is 8380 miles by way of the Straits of Magellan, and it will be 4633 miles by the Panama canal route.

SALVADOR MINISTER NAMED  
SAN SALVADOR—Senor Francisco Duemas will succeed Don Federico Mejia as Salvadoran minister to the United States. Sr. Duemas is well-known in Washington.

AMERICAN EXPORTER—The American Exporter manufactures their export trade. Send for sample copy. 137 William street, New York.

## PORT WORK AT BAHIA REPORTED QUARTER DONE

Three of Fifteen Warehouses Planned Completed and \$22,500,000 Appropriation Will Open Way for Ocean Ships

## ECUADOR SEES BIG BUSINESS DUE TO LORD MURRAY'S VISIT

No Longer Secret That Expenditure of at Least \$50,000,000 in Country Will Result From Negotiations With Government Made by English Capitalist

(Special to the Monitor)  
QUITO, Ecuador—Railroad development in this republic is to be pushed forward at an unprecedented speed, according to the latest reports in the capital.

Many development enterprises here have had the cooperation of the Guayaquil & Quito railway, and there is every reason to think that in the future this company will be awake to new opportunities. A great deal of work has been done by this concern. Its officials live



La Edelmina, residence of Dr. A. Romo Leroux, near Quito

of at least \$50,000,000 by the interest the English capitalist represents. It is expected that the boom era in Ecuadorian history is approaching.

The concessions obtained will, it is believed, lead to oil exploitation on an extensive scale. It is a well-known fact that there have been several rival corporations in the field, and many are eager to learn exactly what are the terms on which the successful bidders are to go to work opening up the country.

Interest also centers in the recently formed Ecuadorian Corporation, a concern that will carry on work both in cities and mountain districts. Already

## BUENOS AIRES TO STORE MEATS

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The proposed new freezing establishment will have a capacity of 2000 beehives and 2000 sheep. There will also be cold storage facilities for large quantities of eggs and vegetables.

## DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

BOOKBINDERS EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS	LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE
Dudley & Hodge, 290 Washington St., Boston, Mass.	Bristol Patent Leather Co., Patent Calf and Kid. Philadelphia—Bristol, Pa.—Boston.
BOOK-PAPER MANUFACTURERS	Keystone Leather Co., Glazed and Dull Kid. Philadelphia—Boston—London.
Tilston & Hollingsworth Co., 49 Federal St., Boston.	PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT
WHITEHORN & Kavanagh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.	The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING	PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale)
Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.	Bay State Paper Co., 327-329 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
ELECTROTYPE	POWER, HEATING AND VENTILATING
Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 278 Congress St., Boston.	Cleghorn Co., 54 Batterymarch St., Boston.
HEATING (Steam and Hot Water)	PRINTERS' ROLLERS
Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston.	Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.
INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS	TWINE
Hinchley & Woods, 32 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.	Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, Snow Co., 54 India St., Boston, Mass.
MILLINERY GOODS	STEEL CASTINGS
Millinery Goods, Manufacturers of Trimmed, Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats, J. P. Streble & Co., 639 Arch St., Phila., Pa.	George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
WOOL	Wool
F. N. Graves Co., 224 Summer St., Boston.	F. N. Graves Co., 224 Summer St., Boston.

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# Grand Trunk Resumes Work

Contractor John Marsh at Southbridge Where He Hires Gang of 20 Men for Start of Operations on the Survey

## OFFICES ARE OPENED

SOUTHBIDGE, Mass.—Work on the Southern New England railway, the Grand Trunk in the United States, was resumed here on Monday when John Marsh, contractor for the railway company, returned and superintended the opening of his office. The company has returned to stay and will continue here two years, according to Mr. Marsh's statement to his foreman, whom he re-hired.

Twenty men will be put at work this week. The work will be rushed.

The construction stopped 10 months ago, and it was charged that this was due to an agreement between C. S. Melton, then president of the New Haven, and E. J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk. Last week Vice-President G. C. Jones came here and inspected the right of way throughout. It will be some time before work will be general, because some of the sub-contractors have removed their apparatus.

## \$35,000 IS EARNED BY SCHOOL PUPILS IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The sum of \$35,000 a year is made by 505 pupils at the technical high school toward the money needed for the education work. This result was arrived at from questions Principal Charles F. Warner put to the students last week. Of the 714 pupils registered at the opening of the high school, answers were received from 382 boys and 213 girls, and the replies indicated, especially among the boys, that the majority were making money during the school year.

There were three questions asked: "What obstacles have you to overcome in securing your education?" "How much money do you earn?" and "How do you earn it?" Extreme frankness was noticeable in all the answers, especially the first.

Almost every boy answered as exactly as he could the question of the amount of money which he made in a year, while the girls were far more indefinite. On the other hand, the girls were more explicit in voicing the obstacles which they had to overcome than were the boys. Some of the girls devoted their entire space to this matter, while on the boys' side, reply after reply came in with "no obstacles" written in answer.

## WORCESTER HAS BIG SCHOOL NEED

WORCESTER, Mass.—Superintendent of Public Schools Homer P. Lewis is recommending, to relieve overcrowding and provide for the next five years' growth in school population, the spending of over \$1,000,000 in addition to the \$357,000 worth of new schoolhouses and improvements, authorized this year, some of which are in the course of construction. In the opinion of Superintendent Lewis, the pressing need is for another high school and an addition to North high school which will give the use of the attic for teaching.

## RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE OPENS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Fall work began today at the Rhode Island State College at Kingston. Delay in finishing the new science building was the cause of the late opening. The Beta Phi Society house is finished and almost ready for occupancy.

**POTATO EMBARGO CONTINUED**  
WASHINGTON—Ruling at the request of the British embassy, the federal horticultural board has decided to continue indefinitely the quarantine against potato imports from the British Isles, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Newfoundland and two nearby French islands.

## WHERE INTEREST OF NEW CASTLE WOMEN'S CLUBS CENTERS



Children with baskets and bouquets of flowers in front of the Third Ward schoolhouse on Oak street in New Castle, Pa.

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—This city's federation of women's clubs, which was organized in 1909, comprises 11 clubs. Its work has been principally for the children. Through the organization of home and school clubs such an interest in the schools has been aroused as never before existed here.

Through the influence and the initiative of this organization the teaching

### LANCASTER GIVES PRIZE AWARDS TO GARDEN WORKERS

### NEW BEDFORD MERCHANTS FIX WORKING HOURS

### PROVIDENCE (R. I.) ATHENAEUM ENDS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

### Time of Employment of Women and Minors Changed to Comply With New State Law

### NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Dry goods and department merchants or their representatives, at a meeting in the board of trade rooms, agreed that the working hours for women and boys affected by the operation of the new labor law which went into effect on the first of this month should be fixed at from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. on Saturdays, and 8:30 a. m. to 9:15 p. m. on Fridays, these being the only two days on which this particular class of employment was affected. To bring the working hours within the provision of the law, which stipulates that this class of labor shall not be worked over ten hours in any one day, the hours allowed for meals will be extended to bring the working hours within the limit.

### STERLING, Mass.—A spring on the Taft property, with sufficient land for a pumping station, also a site on the highest point of land near the village for the erection of a water tower, have been offered to the town by J. B. Smith.

### No action has yet been taken.

### OTHER PLANS FOR TORPEDO STATION

### PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Commander George W. Williams, U. S. N., inspector of ordnance in charge of the station, has drawn a tentative plan of improvements for the torpedo station at Newport. This he has done in connection with the bill in Congress offered by Representative Button for enlargement of the station.

### These additions and changes would call for an expenditure of \$380,000 for construction work and \$25,000 additional for new roads, electrical and water connections and other incidental work. At the same time the station's capacity would be enlarged for the present 75 torpedoes.

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### Several changes have been made in the faculty and many repairs and changes in the equipment and location of class rooms have been made.

### One of the most important additions to the faculty is William E. Brigham to take charge of the department of art. He succeeds Henry Hunt Clark, who resigned to go to Boston.

### S. T. Arnold has been appointed to take charge of the night mathematics classes, succeeding H. A. Grout, and William A. Heath will be assistant in the jewelry department. He takes the place of Howard Baxter.

### Two new teachers have been added to the corps of instructors.

### BOOKS MAY GO BY PARCEL POST

### PROVIDENCE, R. I.—That Postmaster-General Burleson favors the including of books by parcel post, Congressman Treadway of western Massachusetts was assured by Third Assistant Postmaster-General Dockery.

### A question of law is involved, in that the parcel post now applies to fourth class matter and books are rated as third class matter. Mr. Treadway anticipated favorable action by the interstate commerce commission, but if it is not favorable, he will aid in securing a change in the law as soon as Congress reconvenes in December.

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# Tariff Conference Committee Fixes Income Tax Rate

Senate Amendment to Tariff Bill  
Requiring 7 Per Cent on Those  
of More Than \$500,000 Is  
Agreed to by House Members

## MR. PETERS IS HEARD

WASHINGTON—The Senate conferees on the tariff bill have won their contest for a heavier tax on large incomes. The House members of the conference committee have agreed to accept the Senate amendments, increasing the rate to a minimum of 7 per cent on incomes of more than \$500,000.

The committee has so nearly completed this section that concluding details will be worked out by a subcommittee of the conferees. The amount of income to be free from tax, fixed at \$1000 by the House and \$3000 by the Senate; the exemptions to be allowed on account of families and the provisions to be applied to mutual insurance companies are still at issue. The deductions that are to be allowed from ordinary incomes, in arriving at the "net income" that is to bear tax, were accepted practically as determined upon in the Senate.

Representative A. J. Peters of Massachusetts was in session with the tariff conferees today discussing the administrative features of the bill. Mr. Peters had charge of this section of the bill in the House.

No decision will be made upon the proposed compromise on the cotton futures tax until other sections of the bill have been disposed of. While a portion of the conferees continue work upon the income tax provisions, others are taking up the administrative sections, which include the provision for retaliatory tariff rates against foreign countries and for the negotiation by the President of reciprocal trade agreements.

Apprehension lest bill lead other nations to impose tariff penalties against the United States has caused the leaders to plan the introduction of a joint resolution making specific provision for the continuation of existing relations with all countries until President Wilson has time to negotiate new trade agreements.

This plan will not keep in effect the tariff rates of the Payne-Aldrich law, but will assure to other countries that the new penalty provision will not be applied to them until a reasonable time has been allowed the President and the state department to negotiate new treaties.

## LYNN EVENING SCHOOLS BEGIN NEARLY DOUBLED

LYNN, Mass.—With a registration of 350, compared to 350 last year, the Lynn evening schools opened their winter term Monday night. In place of the 14 rooms which served the English high evening school in 1912, Elwell F. Kimball, principal, found it necessary to open 29 rooms to classes last night. The staff of instructors here has been increased to 30 and a domestic course added to the 12 courses of instruction.

At the Coblet school for non-English speaking women there are 391, as against 336 last year. At the elementary evening school, Edgar M. Copeland, principal, in the Shepard school, 12 rooms have been pressed into service instead of nine.

## SOMERVILLE FARE HEARING SOON

On the petition of the West Somerville Board of Trade for a five-cent fare between Boston and West Somerville, Somerville Highlands and North Somerville, on the southern division of the Boston & Maine railroad, the commission will give a hearing at its office, 20 Beacon Street, Boston, Thursday, Sept. 25, at 11 a.m.

## SAN SEBASTIAN RAISES STATUE TO SPANISH QUEEN

After Seeing King Unveil the Tribune Populace Pays Honor to Maria Christine in Person

(Special to the Monitor)  
MADRID, Spain—The people of San Sebastian have erected a statue of Queen Maria Christine close to the memorial which celebrates the siege and capture of San Sebastian, and this was unveiled by the King of Spain in the presence of Queen Victoria, the Infante Charles, the diplomatic corps, the president of the Chamber, the minister of foreign affairs, representatives of many provincial and municipal councils and the mayors of the chief towns of the province.

An enormous crowd assembled to witness the proceedings and to join the throng who marched from the unveiling ceremony to the Miramir palace to pay a tribute to Queen Maria Christine in person. She received the municipal council in private audience but did not appear before the people.

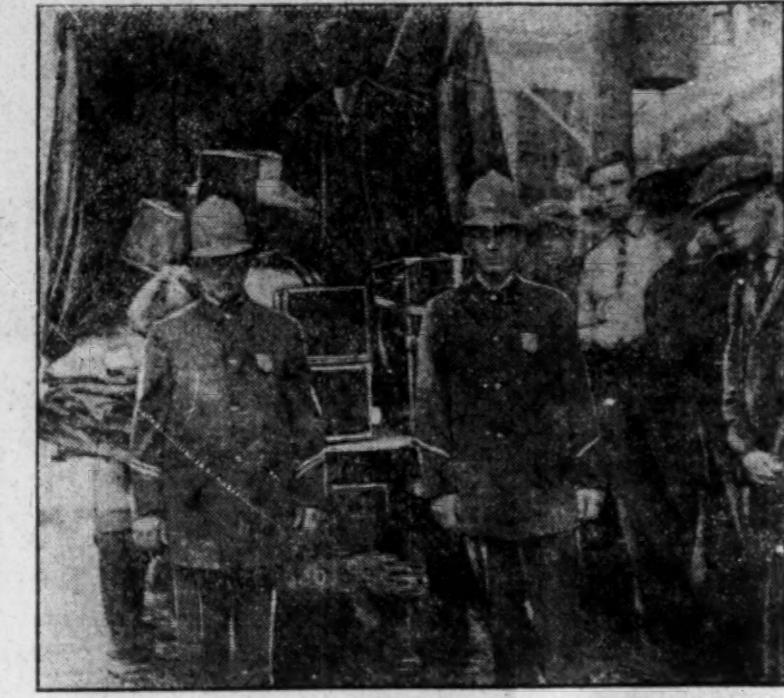
It is owing to the interest shown by the Queen mother in San Sebastian that that city is today one of the great cities of Europe. One of the leading papers calls attention in an article to the debt of gratitude the people owe to her. It recalls her care in the up-bringing of the King of Spain and the good influence which she exercised in the country during her regency, when improved laws were enacted relating to universal suffrage and the liberty of the press.

## CITY MAKES RECORD IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF BALLOTS

With the exception of the breaking of two or three box-straps the distributing of the boxes of ballots from the headquarters of the election commissioners at 100 Summer street to the various wards throughout the city this morning was conducted with the utmost de-

was under the direction of Melancthon W. Burlen, one of the commissioners who also had charge of wards 13, 15, 16, 20 and 24. In his section there were 78 officers and 40 carriages.

The next section to be finished was that of Commissioner John M. Minton,



Left to right—Patrolmen Edredge H. Dyer and Charles W. Wildes, division 18

spatch, a record being established in point of time. It required only one hour, from 4:10 a.m. to 5:10 a.m., to complete the work of sending out a total of 436 packages.

Tilton S. Bell, the commissioner who had charge of wards 1 to 10, had his 142 packages dismissed with 35 carriages and 60 officers at 5:10 a.m.

The longest distance that one of the carriages had to go was to precinct 9, ward 23, the Henry Vane school in West Roxbury, a distance of nine miles. Another long trip was to a booth in the Oakland street for wards 1 to 10 and on Summer street for wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 20 and 23.

The carriages and automobiles were under the supervision of Sergts. Walter G. Horton and John L. Clifford with 17 patrolmen, while five patrolmen were placed as a guard over the boxes.

Carriages for precincts 5 and 6 in ward 14 were the first to leave. Two officers to each carriage presented their cards to the commissioner in charge of his particular section and a clerk immediately brought out the boxes for their divisions. Then the officers claimed them, had them placed on the carriage and drove away. The work for this section

who sent out 154 packages. There were 78 officers and 40 carriages in this section also.

At a convention dinner in the Revere house last night Frank J. McNulty, the president, advocated higher dues for the brotherhood, as it would provide a fund that would enable the organization to fight its future battles and strengthen it in many ways.

Several changes have been made this year in ward 24. Whereas there were 12 precincts last year are now 16, four being added. Two booths have been changed, one from the Martha A. Baker school to Blue Hill avenue near Morton street, and the other from Otis square to the election officers' rooms on Summer street.

The boxes for Hyde Park were taken from the election commissioners rooms yesterday afternoon and placed in the police station of that section over night. Early this morning they were taken to the various precincts.

Police protection was applied for yesterday by a number of the North End tailor shops where cloakmakers are on strike. A. B. Hollander, a striker, was injured in a clash between proprietors of a tailor shop on Washington street and strike pickets.

## LOAN TO FARMERS TO PROMOTE BEEF RAISING PROPOSED

Possible Solution to High Costs Problem Is Advanced in Government Lending \$50,000,000

CHICAGO—The proposal that the United States government lend \$50,000,000 to farmers and cattle raisers of the country to encourage and finance the production of more beef, as a solution of the high cost of meat problem, was advanced by James E. Poole of Chicago, at the opening session of the convention of the American Packers Association here Monday.

That New England, with its bountiful springs and prevailing shade, should be developed as a beef producing country, and that corn should be the substitute for cotton in the southern states, which would help cattle and hog production were other remedial propositions set forth at the convention.

## ELECTRICAL MEN REJECT A. F. OF L. REORGANIZATION

Calling for a reorganization of the A. F. of L. proposition brought before the international delegates to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers convention which again resumes its sessions today was defeated by an overwhelming vote. It was proposed to establish the A. F. of L. on an industrial basis and if the measure had been approved it would have submitted to the A. F. of L. convention in Seattle in November.

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## GARMENT UNION IN CONFERENCES

Members of the United Garment Workers Union are considering 21 applications of employers for settlements in the cloak and shirt makers strike. Conferences are being held by John P. Feeney, attorney for the union, and Benjamin Horn, the business agent.

Police protection was applied for yesterday by a number of the North End tailor shops where cloakmakers are on strike. A. B. Hollander, a striker, was injured in a clash between proprietors of a tailor shop on Washington street and strike pickets.

## PROFIT SHARERS ELECT MEMBER TO GAS DIRECTORATE



F. M. GOODWIN

Boston Consolidated Gas Company

Profit sharers of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company by ballot have elected to the board of directors of the company Fred M. Goodwin, assistant superintendent of the main and service department.

The election is one of the privileges of the shareholders under the gas company's profit-sharing system, whereby efficient employees are allowed a yearly dividend upon their earnings, at the same rate as the dividend paid on the company's stock, this allotment being used to buy shares in the company in the employee's name.

Mr. Goodwin is a graduate of the Dorchester High school, and was for two years in Tufts College. He entered the service of the Boston Gas Light Company in 1896, and served until 1899 as clerk and inspector. At that time he was transferred to the Dorchester Gas Light Company, and later, in 1901, to the Brookline Gas Light Company, as superintendent of distribution. He went to his present post in 1905.

## SALEM CLASS ELECTS

SALEM, Mass.—The middle class of the state normal school has elected: President, Phillip O'Rourke; vice-president, Miss Frances McGill; secretary, Miss Elsie Knowlton; treasurer, Miss Ruth Hyatt.

## RATIONAL GOLF

BY STEVEN ARMSTRONG

A correspondent from Kentucky wrote me the other day asking my opinion on a point of rules. It is a rather interesting point and in case it may be of use to any one else who may find himself in the predicament I shall take it up in this column as he requested instead of sending a personal reply. I very seldom do answer letters direct if there is anything in the question which might be of use to those who read the Monitor. My correspondent wrote as follows:

"I was playing a match recently at Cherokee Park, and on hole 7 I drove into a gully which is classed as a hazard. My ball rolled into a cray-fish hole. I do not know whether you are familiar with the cray-fish hole or not, but the little crustacean, which is common to us, bores up to the surface of the ground and builds a little chimney above the ground, sometimes 18 inches in height. However it is usually a hole about 2 inches in diameter level with the ground. "Our local rule at Cherokee allows a ball to be lifted, when it rolls into one of these cray-fish holes, and dropped without penalty. However, in this particular instance, my ball sought refuge in a cray-fish hole that was located in a hazard. My interpretation of a hazard lie is, that no loose impediment should be removed, not even a dead brush or leaves, if the top of the ball is visible.

"Please inform me if there is a general rule governing the above case. I know that some time ago reference was made to St. Andrews in regard to some contested point and the reply was that no such thing existed at St. Andrews, and I agree with you that their answer was very foolish and utterly devoid of any sense."

It is hardly the usual proceeding when answering a letter to take up the last point first. However we shall in this case. The reference to St. Andrews. The R. and A. was once asked what was the rule in regard to lifting out from a tree. The reply was there was no St. Andrews rule about trees because there were no trees at St. Andrews. One must always remember that the position of lawmaker was thrust upon the committee of the Royal and Ancient. Up till a couple of years or so ago the R. and A. simply made rules for the guidance of its own club members. These laws were so good that every other club adopted them. Consequently, though the reply of the R. and A. seems at first sight to be supercilious, it really was correct, for there was no rule in the St. Andrews laws governing the point in question.

The thing to be criticized in the answer of the R. and A. was that it read: "There are no trees on a golf links," which meant that at that time nothing but a seaside course was considered to offer

real golf. Naturally no trees grow on a Scottish links. I have explained often enough that an inland course is not a links, because the Scottish word means waste land by the side of the sea.

However, since that time the R. and A. has been forced to make laws about many things which do not occur at St. Andrews, and now we will turn to the ball in the cray-fish hole.

To my mind it comes under the local rule clause. The local rule in regard to these holes is that a ball may be lifted from one of them and dropped without penalty when the cray-fish hole is on the course, not in a hazard. The natural deduction therefore is that when in a hazard it may also be lifted, because there is no reason why the difficulty should be increased in the hazard than on the fairway, as the cray-fish is evidently not particular which spot he selects for his residence. However, as there is no general rule covering this point I should say that the same relation that casual water on the fairway bears to casual water in a hazard should be carried out in reference to lifting under any local rule.

I should recommend that in framing their local rules the committee of the Cherokee Park Club should state the matter clearly as follows:

A ball lodged in a cray-fish hole through the fairway, not in a hazard, may be lifted and dropped without penalty. When in a cray-fish hole in a hazard it may be lifted and dropped in the hazard with a penalty of one stroke, keeping the spot from which the ball was lifted between the player and the hole. When in a cray-fish hole on a putting green the ball may be lifted and placed, without penalty but not nearer the hole.

For authority I should quote rule 27, section 2; rule 27, section 1, clause B; also rule 11, last sentence, and rule 27, section 3, as parallel cases.

The reason I recommend omitting clause A, section 1 of rule 27, is that in the first place that rule should be repealed or else clearly state that the ball may be dropped outside of the hazard only if the water fills the entire hazard. Naturally the hazard could not be full of cray-fish holes so there would be no excuse for dropping outside the hazard.

It is quite impossible to have rules for every contingency in golf, and as it is the rules are far too cumbersome now. In special cases like this the best thing for a committee to do is to look for the rule which presents a case as nearly parallel as possible and take a common sense view of the question. This is the ground on which I have based this decision, as it seems the most logical way of looking at it.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### MEDFORD

Acting Police Chief Charles H. Ewell has issued a circular letter to parents asking their cooperation with the police, city government and Board of Trade to prevent young people from loitering about the streets.

The Medford Boat Club has arranged a schedule of assemblies to be held at the clubhouse starting Saturday. The others will be held Oct. 4, Oct. 13, Oct. 25 and Oct. 30. On Oct. 11 the usual gentlemen's night will be observed.

### WINCHESTER

The headquarters of the Progressive party which have been opened at 14 Walnut street will remain there until after the state election in November.

The Baptist Young People's Union will open its season tonight with a social and musical in the church vestry.

The athletic association of the high school has elected: President, Douglas Case; vice-president, Francis Locke; secretary, Frederick Dodge; treasurer, Benjamin Hodges.

### WINTHROP

The Brotherhood of the First Baptist church will hold a meeting in the vestry this evening.

The Winthrop Spanish War Veterans Association will hold its first meeting for the fall Thursday evening and plan for the annual election of officers and the presentation of the blue ribbon and cup won in the Fourth of July celebration.

### LEXINGTON

Miss Helen Faneuil has been appointed by the school committee as teacher of Latin and French at the Lexington high school.

Miss Minnie Packard of Quincy is the new Latin and history teacher in the Lexington high school, succeeding Miss Laura S. Clark, who resigned.

### NEWTON

For the year ending July 31, 166 permits to erect frame buildings in Newton, were allowed at an estimated cost of \$580,613.

The first meeting of the season of the Newton Home Circle will be held in G. A. R. hall, Newtonville, Oct. 2.

### ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The Girls Club of the First Methodist Episcopal church will hold a meeting in the church tonight.

"Rally day" will be observed at the Methodist Episcopal church with a special service Sunday, Oct. 5.

### REVERE

Eagle Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will visit Boylston Lodge of Boston this evening. Robert M. Copeland, D. G. C., will make the address. The Boylston Lodge has invited the entire membership of this lodge as guests.

### MALDEN

Fire Commissioner W. W. Campbell has purchased a motor car for Fire Chief Butler and the new car is to be delivered to the department this week.

### EVERETT

An addition is being built to the First Universalist church which is to contain the kitchen and social rooms.

## BANGOR TO HAVE NEW CLUB HOUSE

BANGOR, Me.—Plans are being made at the present time for a new country club in this city which is designed to succeed the Meadowbrook Golf Club.

An option has been secured on about 45 acres of meadow land, between Mt. Hope avenue and the extension of Garfield street.

The plans include a suitable club house equipped with lounging, card, locker, general dining and lounging rooms; women's rooms, kitchen and serving rooms, two spacious verandas; shower baths and dressing rooms in the basement, says the Bangor Commercial.

## LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, RESTAURANTS

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WESTERN

**Hotel La Salle**  
Chicago's Finest Hotel

WHETHER you come to Chicago on pleasure or on business, you will find Hotel La Salle the ideal place to stay. It's easiest to reach—and closest to every place you want to go. Theatres, public buildings, shopping streets and business districts lie at its very door.

**RATES:**

One Person: Room with detached bath, \$2 to \$3	Per Day
Two Persons: Room with detached bath, \$3 to \$5	Per Day
Room with private bath, \$3 to \$5	Per Day
Connecting rooms and suites as desired	Per Day

*La Salle at Madison St. Chicago*  
ERNEST J. STEVENS, VICE-PRES. & MANAGER

**HOTEL DEL PRADO, CHICAGO**  
The Beauty of its Surroundings is One of the Chief Charms of the  
A most excellent hotel the year around. 400 rooms with bath. Rates all American Plan.  
EDWARD R. BRADLEY, Proprietor.  
H. H. McLEAN, Manager.

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**The Imperial**  
Seventh: between Washington and Stark  
PORTLAND, OREGON  
Every Luxury and Comfort  
PHIL. METSCHAN, JR. Manager

**Merchants Hotel**  
St. Paul, Minn.  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
Monitor Readers will receive every attention.  
RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY  
WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.50 PER DAY  
GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

Two Blocks from Union Depot  
Street Cars to All Points of the City  
GEO. R. KIBBE - Manager

**SHIRLEY HOTEL**  
SEVENTEENTH AVENUE AND LINCOLN STREET  
DENVER, COLORADO  
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL. 300 ROOMS, ALL UP-TO-DATE  
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens. Artesian Water. Popular Prices  
IRWIN B. A. LEN. Manager

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Conveniently located in Shopping District  
CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE  
ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR LADIES TRAVELING ALONE  
EUROPEAN PLAN—\$1.00 TO \$3.00 PER DAY

**The Chesterbury**  
PORTLAND, OREGON  
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL AND APARTMENTS  
Located on the Hill residential district in the midst of Portland's exclusive residences.  
CORNER OF 20TH AND KEARNEY STREETS  
Depot-Morrison Car passes within one block. Special attention to tourists. Phone Marshall 784  
MISS E. M. BOWE, Proprietress

**PRESIDENT GREETS MONTANA BY WIRE**  
WASHINGTON—President Wilson, Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, eastern time, sent from Washington a special telegram of congratulations and good wishes to the people of Montana by a direct telegraph wire to Helena, terminating on the state fair grounds. Arrangements for the special message were made last week by Senator Walsh of Montana. The telegram arrived in Helena at 1:30 o'clock, mountain time, at which hour the state fair opened.

**PLYMOUTH VETERANS TO MEET**  
BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—By invitation of the Bridgewater post, G. A. R. and W. R. C. the fifty-third quarterly meeting of the Plymouth county G. A. R. and W. R. C. will be held in this town Monday, Oct. 13.

**Hotel Stander**  
SEATTLE, WASH.  
Formerly the Butler Hotel, 11th and Marion Street, Very Central. All out-of-town conveniences. European plan, \$1.00 per day up.  
CHARLES A. CUSHING, Mgr.

**THE MONITOR HOTEL**  
ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

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European, \$2.50 to \$5.00  
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European, \$2.00 to \$2.50  
American, \$1.50 to \$2.50A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT  
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOFArlington Hotel  
Santa Barbara California  
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel.  
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage.  
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE. E. P. DUNN, Lessee

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SAN DIEGO - CALIFORNIA  
Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast  
Built of Concrete and Steel  
TARIFF \$1.50 per day and up. Com. includes all modern attractions.  
J. K. HOLMES, Managing Director.  
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Hotel DeLuxe

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Just completed, delightfully situated on high ground overlooking the ocean, has elevator, steam heat, sun parlor, private baths. Rates \$1.00 and up.

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A Twentieth Century Model of Hotel construction and equipment. 600 Rooms: 52 with bath; 15 State Suites; one entire floor devoted to Ball Room, Parlors, Banquet Halls and Private Dining Rooms. 310 feet Loggia Promenade. Roof Sun Parlor.

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Absolutely fireproof, new and modern, beautifully furnished, excellent cuisine, perfect service.

European, rates \$1.50 to \$4.00 per day.

SAN ANTONIO HOTEL CO., Owners.

PERCY TYRELL, Manager

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—285 ROOMS—EUROPEAN PLAN—FIRE-PROOF—

A REALLY COMFORTABLE NEW HOTEL  
ABSOLUTELY MODERN IN EVERY DETAIL

B. S. SWEARINGEN, MANAGING DIRECTOR

JAMES D. KENNEDY, Manager

NEW ORLEANS

MODERN, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most

interesting part of the city. European plan.

Rates: Room with detached bath, \$1.00 up.

Room with private bath, \$2.50 up.

JAMES D. KENNEDY, Manager

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34 EAST AT PARK AVE., NEW YORK.

Subway Entrance

An hotel of distinction

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Within five minutes of principal railway terminals.

Situation ideal.

TARIFF: per day \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2

Double rooms \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2

Double bedrooms, boudoirs, dressing-room and bath

Suites: Parlor, bedroom and bath

Each room with bath

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14th and K Sts., N. W.

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A select family and transient hotel; ideal

location, modern appointments and home-like

good table. American plan, \$2.50 up per day.

Special rates for women on month. Booklet.

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Light meals provided at any hour from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

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Single rooms with lavatory	\$2.50
Single rooms with bath	\$3.00 to \$3.50 and \$4.00
Large double rooms with bath	\$5.00 to \$8.00
Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath	\$10.00 to \$25.00
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Open the year round for permanent and transient guests. Some accommodation is now available for next winter.

In addition to two lines of electrics, the Beaconsfield Station (B. & A. R. R.) is on the property, and there are sixty trains a day to and from Boston.

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Modern—Fireproof

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Francis Yarnall, Manager





## EUROPEAN CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has generally produced satisfactory results and opened up new fields of business. Scale of Charges: Per Inch, Straight Classified, 1 or 2 insertions, 6s. per insertion; 3 or more insertions, 5s. per insertion. With Block—Per inch, single column, 1 to 12 insertions, 8s. 6d. per insertion; 13 to 25 insertions, 7s. per time; 26 or more times, 5s. 6d. per time.

## BRIGHTON

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## CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES

The House for Children Only  
Madam Fenwick

PRESTON ST., BRIGHTON  
Dainty Baby Linen, Children's Underclothing, Exclusive Designs. Coats, Hats, Frocks, etc.  
MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY

## SHEFFIELD

## SHEFFIELD

## STEEL FOR TOOLS

## STEEL FOR TOOLS

To Tool Steel Users. Ask for "Cat Brand"  
THE BEST OF THEIR KINDS

"CAT BRAND" HIGH SPEED STEEL. (Air hardening.)  
TOMPKIN'S 101 HIGH SPEED STEEL. (Air and Oil hardening.)

## Selected Crucible Cast Steel for Tools, Chisels, Blades, Etc.

MINING STEEL FOR DRILLS AND JUMPERS

FLOCKTON, TOMPKIN & CO., Ltd.  
Newhall Steel Works, SHEFFIELDBY-ELECTIONS IN  
FALL ARE SEEN  
AS BAROMETER

Filling of Vacancies in Congress  
Expected to Show Trend of  
Politics Concerning Republi-  
can and Progressive Parties

## ISSUES LIKE MAINE'S

WASHINGTON—The congressional by-elections of the present fall should throw some light on the question of whether the disposition of anti-Democratic elements in American politics to get together once more, as they did in the recent congressional election in Maine, is to continue. There are now five House vacancies, and in three of them the issues will be made as squarely as they were in the recent campaign in Maine. The other two districts are in New York, and safely Democratic, and, therefore, the Republicans and the Progressives will not pay particular attention to them.

The House vacancies are in the following states:

West Virginia, first district. This vacancy was caused by the appointment of Representative John W. Davis to be solicitor-general in the Wilson administration.

New York, thirteenth and twentieth districts. The vacancy in the former district was caused by Timothy D. Sullivan, and in the latter by the appointment of Representative Francis Burton Harrison to be Governor-General of the Philippines. These districts are Democratic by safe margins.

Maryland, third district. The vacancy here was caused by Representative George Kong.

Massachusetts, third district. Vacancy caused by Representative William H. Wilder.

The election in West Virginia will fall on Oct. 14; there is a general purpose, if preliminaries can be arranged, to fill the other four vacancies at the regular elections in November. In New York this will certainly be done, it is said, and plans to that end are being made in both Massachusetts and Maryland.

Theodore Roosevelt carried the first West Virginia district last year, receiving 13,222 votes, to 12,688 for President.

REORGANIZATION PROPOSED  
FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON—Legislation next winter has been proposed relieving the interior department of several of its large and important bureaus. The interior department is unquestionably the largest and most cumbersome of all the executive departments, and it is now being realized by many public men that it should be reorganized with an assignment of some of its large bureaus to some of the other executive departments, whose heads have comparatively little to do. There is no good reason, for instance, why the patent office should be attached to the interior department.

It work more naturally falls within the scope of the department of commerce. Similarly, the work of the reclamation bureau more properly falls into line with the scope of the agricultural department's authority. Already the forest service is a part of the agricultural department, and the reclamation service, it is pointed out, is closely related to the forest service, and the two should be together under one cabinet head.

Then, too, it is being said that there is no reason why the pension bureau, with its many hundreds of clerks and large activities, should be attached to the interior department.

All of these matters will be considered next winter when the bill which is to be introduced to lessen the work of the interior secretary comes up for consideration. The secretary of commerce has not one tenth the work to do that is required of the secretary of the interior, United States.

## BRIGHTON

## MANCHESTER

## MANCHESTER

## HATTERS

## HATTERS



## "TWEEN" HATS

Humor the shape of the head to a sense of delightful ease.

The ONLY Felt Hat that is made in HALF SIZES

A SHAPE for every FACE  
and a SIZE for every HEAD  
SOLE MAKERS  
J. Moores & Sons, Ltd.  
DENTON, NR. MANCHESTER



## MOTOR CARS

## MOTOR CARS

## MAX R. LAWRENCE

33, Blackfriars Street, Manchester  
Telegrams, "Autocar." Telephone 2655 City.

Sole Agents for



REPAIR WORKS Telephone 2206 Central

## WRAPPING PAPER

Extra Strong Wrapping Papers  
If you are looking for a paper that will hold your goods until received by customers, write us for sample— we have it.  
F. MACKAY & CO.  
46b FORDINN ST., MANCHESTER  
Tel. 527. City. T. A. Speedy, Manchester.

## HARROGATE

## SWEETMEATS

Famed for more than 70 Years

FARRAH'S  
Harrogate Toffee

A really delicious Sweetmeat (Candy)

Only makers

## JOHN FARAH, Ltd.

HARROGATE

## COAL

ARMITAGE & KETTLE-  
WELL, 24, Oxford Street,  
HARROGATE.

NATIONAL ROAD  
ROUTE HAS NOT  
BEEN ADOPTED

Project to Be Discussed by Executive Committee of a Recently Organized Association

KANSAS CITY—A national highway from Canada, through Kansas City to the gulf of Mexico, is the object of the recently organized Canada, Kansas City & Gulf Road Association.

At a meeting at Ft. Scott, Kan., July 29, says the Times, the association was formed and the route of the road from Kansas City to Ft. Scott decided upon. The entire route has been selected, but as yet has not been adopted officially.

The highway will begin at Duluth, Minn., and end at Galveston, Tex. That part is settled. Whether it will follow the route by way of Minneapolis, Ft. Dodge and Des Moines to Kansas City, and from Ft. Scott, through Joplin, Hot Springs, Texarkana and Marshall, to Galveston, with a branch to Port Arthur, remains to be decided. That is the proposed route.

The construction of the road is being taken up by the National Highways Association and it will be made a part of the scheme for national roads.

TUNNEL CONCERN INCORPORATED

DENVER—The Times says: James A. Smith of Leadville and Henry A. Rees of Denver, filed incorporation papers for the Hercules Tunnel Development Company, capitalized at \$1,000,000.

MISS ANNIE GRIMSON

REORGANIZATION PROPOSED  
FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

while the new secretary of labor thus far has no work at all to do. The secretaries of war and the navy find their work all taken care of by the military and naval experts in those departments, while the secretary of the treasury and the attorney-general, the only cabinet officers whose duties at all compare with those of the secretary of the interior, are furnished with numerous assistants and other aids.

The interior department has grown to its present bulky proportions by a slow process of accretion, which has been unnoticed until recently. For more than a score of years one duty after another has been piled upon the interior secretary, just as for the past 10 years Congress has been busy adding to the work of the interstate commerce commission.

The interior department has in its employ, in this city, 4721 clerks who are paid salaries aggregating \$5,332,000 a year. In addition to these, there are at least 3500 clerks of the department employed outside of the District of Columbia, bringing the total up to 8221. The large and most important bureaus of the department are the general land office, the patent office, the pension bureau, the Indian office, the reclamation service and the geological survey. The smaller bureaus are the bureaus of education and the bureau of mines. In addition to the bureau of mines, the secretary of the interior has charge of Alaska, and is the center of the great question of conservation in continental United States.

The interior department has been proposed relieving the interior department of several of its large and important bureaus. The interior department is unquestionably the largest and most cumbersome of all the executive departments, and it is now being realized by many public men that it should be reorganized with an assignment of some of its large bureaus to some of the other executive departments, whose heads have comparatively little to do. There is no good reason, for instance, why the patent office should be attached to the interior department.

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## MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITER CABINETS

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TYPEWRITER CABINETS

**PUT YOUR IDEALS INTO PRACTICE.** Last time you mislaid something important you resolved to be more methodical. *Anciently*, easier said than done; *Now*, just as easy to do it as to think about it. First—Because you know it's natural; Second—Because of this Safe Cabinet, made at THE BEAVER WORKS, SEVENOAKS, enabling you to clinch that resolution.



## HOUSES FOR SALE

HALE, CHESHIRE—Modern detached house for sale, very comfortable, occupying, with garden, tennis lawns, etc., 2680 square yards, freehold. Containing drawing and dining rooms, billiard room, library, sun parlor, entrance hall, vestibule with cloak room, and lavatory, seven bedrooms, bathroom; excellent offices. Electric light and heated throughout by hot water. 3 garages. 2 large garages (pit and electric light). Principal rooms panelled in wood, polished floors. Land can be obtained for pleasure grounds, if desired, including present garden. Apply A. B. Manchester Advertising Office, 14 St. Peter's Square, Manchester.

## HOUSES TO LET

BEXHILL, SUSSEX—Large well furnished house on Sea Front facing south, containing 5 sitting rooms and 13 bedrooms. Close to shops and station. Good garage. Everything in good condition, rent £10 guineas per week. Apply F. WILLIAMS, Sandringham Bexhill.

## CLOTHING PURCHASED

**REASONABLE PRICES**  
Will be paid for every description of ladies', gentlemen's and children's Discarded Clothing

by HOLTS, 7 Lord St., FLEETWOOD, LANCs.—Parcels may be sent and if prices are not acceptable will be returned carriage paid.

## SCHOOLS

### FROEBELIAN SCHOOL

ILKLEY  
Preparatory Boarding School for Boys and Girls.  
Apply MISS KNIGHT.

MELBOURNE HOUSE, YORK, Est. 1870  
A commercial and civil service school for boys a m. 16 years of age. Principal: GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

## SITUATION WANTED

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER desired permanent situation in any part of England or a year's training in banking and commercial experience, but references. J. G. BLANCENBERG, 3 Brynmor Crescent, Swansea, Eng.

## BOURNEMOUTH

### PENSION

**Bournemouth**  
BARNES'S COURT, BOURNEMOUTH—Highly recommended Pension. Central for sea and land excursions. South aspect. Double bed. Liberal cuisine, separate tables. Moderate terms; tariff by return. HEARN, Proprietor.

BOURNEMOUTH—Crag Hall, First class, liberal Pension. Fine position on celebrated West Cliff. Old established. Greatly enlarged. Over 40 bedrooms. Separate dining, recreation and drawing rooms. Lounge, Billiards. Electric. Separate tables. Moderate. Illus: Tariff. HINE, Proprietor. Phone 205. Telegrams. Cragged B'mouth.

## ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENTS

### BOURNEMOUTH

ESTATE and HOUSE AGENTS  
JOLIFFE FLINT & CROSS  
Arcade Chambers  
Illustrated Registers Post Free.

## BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

BERKSWELL, BOURNEMOUTH—High-class Boarding Establishment, standing in its own grounds on the West Cliff, close to the Sea, Pines, Winter Gardens, etc. Terms moderate. MR. and MRS. BRIDGMAN KING

## RESTAURANTS

CHRISTCHURCH, BOURNEMOUTH  
"THE COSY"  
Light Refreshments Served Indoors and in Garden. Close to Tramway Terminus and famous Priory.

## PARIS

### DRESSMAKERS

WEEKS  
156, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN  
PARIS  
Smart Dresses and Reception Gowns. SPECIALTY—Tailor-made Gowns.

## SCHOOLS

### High-Class French

### Finishing School

### FOR GIRLS

2, Place Poisson, PARIS  
Principal: MISS DRYDEN.  
Modern Languages, Art, Music, Literature, Travels.

## PENSION

Mme. Roudet, 14 bis, rue Raymond. Tres adroite, new. Communication with all parts of the city. Excellent table. All modern conveniences—phone, electricity, lift, etc.

PARIS—Attractive Pension  
13 Avenue Jules Janin, entrance 12 Rue de la Pompe, near Bois de Boulogne. Every modern convenience. Recommended.

PARIS, 12 RUE CHALGRIN. Pension (garden) receives ladies and young girls. Resident French Chaperon.

## BRISTOL

## HOTELS

LYNDALE HOTEL  
(Residential and commercial). Quiet, Pleasant, Central. Buses to all (opp. Museum). Bristol. Mrs. Lettaby Morgan.

## MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITER CABINETS

## BRADFORD

GRINDSTONES

GRINDSTONE AND BEST

BLUE RUBSTONE

MANUFACTURERS

Herbert Macgregor

& Co.

5 HUSTLERGATE

BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE

ENGLAND

Quotations given F. O. B. Liverpool

STAINED GLASS

The BRADFORD

STAINED GLASS and

LEADED LIGHT WORKS

Decorative Glass for All Purposes

W. LAZENBY & SON Tel.

26 to 34 Northgate, Bradford

RESTAURANTS

The TOKIO CAFE and

RESTAURANT CO., Ltd.

Bradford, Yorkshire, England

PIECE HALL YARD—Near Exchange.

DYEING AND CLEANING

High Class Dyeing and Dry Cleaning.

Costumes, Pillows, Suits, etc., Dry

Cleaned in Superior Style.

H. PRECIOUS (Department 8)

Vaughn St. (Tel. 1956) BRADFORD

Your patronage specially solicited.

CLOTHES PURCHASED

BOOTMAKERS

Richard Warner & Son

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS

9 St. Georges Crescent, LIVERPOOL

1899.

Boots made on customers' own lasts. The

best craftsmen employed.

Only genuine English oak bark tanned

sole leather used. Goods sent to all parts

of the world.

BLACKPOOL

DENTISTRY

Merrill, Warren, & Lonsdale

26, Duffield Road, DERBY,  
and St. Stephen's Place, FLEETWOOD

Near Blackpool.

GLASGOW

TRAVEL

Glasgow & South

Western Railway

WHEN VISITING THE

LAND O' BURNS

ask for tickets via the Midland and

G. & S. W. Railways.

OVER 100 GOLF COURSES

SERVED BY THIS RAILWAY

Magnificent Hotels at Glasgow (St. Enoch), Ayr, Turnberry and Dumfries.

St. Enoch Station, DAVID COOPER, Glasgow. General Manager.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AMERICAN

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS

For Men, Women, and Children, at

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE

114, Cowcaddens Street, GLASGOW.

Mail orders carefully attended to.

THOMAS REID, Proprietor

STROUD

ANIMAL PICTURES

NATURE KAKEMONOS

(on washing) on rollers for Classroom, Study, Nursery, or Staircase. Decorative, Educational, Gay. Designed and published by MAXWELL ARMFIELD, The Home Studio, Grosvenor Gardens, now ready: The Tiger, Ibex, Giraffe, Hippo, Titi, Bull, Serpent, 5s. 6d. each, mailed. Agents wanted: especially Furnishers and Decorators. Designing of all kinds: Bookshelves, Letterheads, Decoration, Exhibitor, R.A., New English, Paris Salons, etc.

BOOK SHOPS

THE SESAME BOOK SHOP

AN IDEAL COUNTRY

BOOK SHOP

Books of every description. Any book

at artistic colour-prints. Medici prints, etc. Carriage paid on orders over £1.

STROUD, GLOS.

BRUSSELS

CHARLES ALBERT

Boltsfort (1/2 hour by electric tram

from School).

HOME FINISHING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Well-known Professors for Music, Art, etc.

Charming grounds, tennis, etc.

Highest references. Apply: Principals.

LEEDS

FINE ARTS DEALER

W. BRIERLEY

Bookseller and Fine Art Dealer

Bond Street, Leeds.

ROSENTHAL'S CHINA, PICTURE,

"THE OLYMPIADE" Price 2s.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

GIBBINS

Wholesale Grocer

General Supply Stores

HORSFORTH

BRIDGEMAN'S

PHARMACEUTICAL

21 Dawson Street, DUBLIN

HOTELS

DUBLIN

KILDARE STREET

First-Class

Central, quiet, moderate terms

MILLINERY AND BLOUSES

Smart, original style, at reasonable prices.

French, blouse, and Spirella, Corsets, specialists. MCINTYRE & CO., 21 Dawson St., Dublin.

MANICURE

done, by special appointment.

Charge is 6d.

MISS BROE, 21 Dawson St., Dublin.

LADIES' T

## RATES

Display: 1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch.

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON, D. C. REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Washington, D. C., Maryland and Virginia Properties

W. P. McDOWELL  
KENOIS BUILDING, 11TH AND G  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## AGENTS WANTED

## Agents Wanted

To sell genuine Irish Linens in all localities. Full line of hand embroideries and handkerchiefs; a clean, profitable proposition for reliable parties who are willing to work. M. MILLER, P. O. Box 800, Los Angeles, Calif.

## EMPLOYMENT WANTED—CANADA

WANTED—Place for young man on grain or fruit farm; also positions for ladies (young) willing to undertake domestic work. Address: SLOANE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 55, Sloane Sq., London, Eng.

## PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISING

Persons may leave advertisements at 1713 Sansom Street, Room 431

## CUT GLASSWARE

## RichCutGlass

TUMBLERS—50c per 1/2 dozen  
JUGS to match, \$2.00  
Repairing of all kinds.  
THE CUT GLASS SHOP  
7 SOUTH 16TH STREET  
Mail Orders. Tel. Spruce 5249

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

EDWARD L. KETTERER, accompanist and teacher of piano, invites students for winter season in Philadelphia and New Jersey. Summer add. The Englewood, Beach Haven, N. J.

ETHEL FRANCES FIRMIN—Graduate in Music of the Philadelphia Academy of Music, Teacher of Piano (Virgil Method) and Harmony. Studios 170 Chestnut st. and 233 S. 33d st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## TAILORS AND CLEANERS

THE CAREFUL CLEANER  
RENATUS S. BOCK  
407A MARKET STREET  
Telephone, Preston 3978

## PHOTOGRAPHY

PORTRAITS  
at HOME or STUDIO, ENGINEERING and COMMERCIAL STUDIO. Advertising Work Developed and Printed. ALFRED HOLDEN, 3109 Ridge ave., Wissahickon.

## TABLE SPECIALTIES

If your grocer does not keep  
AUNT CLARA'S Mustard Sauce  
UNEXCELLED Address  
MRS. CLARA L. HELMS, 2006 W. Berks st.

## PRINTING

PRINTING Walter Hunter  
1524 SANSON  
WHEN PROMISED STREET  
AND A FULL COUNT Both Phones

## PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY

STENOGRAPHY—Typewriting, duplicating, tracings, word calls for 10c per letter; reasonable. JOHN E. KINNEY, 5021 Christian st., Bell Tel. Woodland 40-04 L.

MULTIGRAPHING—SUBSTITUTING  
TYPEWRITING  
Ella S. Hurff, 1033 Real Estate Trust bldg.

## SAN DIEGO, CAL., ADVERTISING

Persons may leave advertisements at 605 Scripps Building

## MUSIC

Thearle Music Co.  
1540-1544 1/2 NEAR 7th St.  
SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Oldest and largest dealers in everything pertaining to music.

Headquarters for musicians and students of music.

## VISITORS WELCOME

## EVERYTHING IN MUSIC

GRAYMAN & THOMPSON  
1225-1226 Fifth St., San Diego, Cal.  
STEINWAY AND VICTOR DEALERS  
Player Pianos, Sheet Music, Stringed Instruments, Estey Pipe Organs.

## CLEANERS AND DYERS

Lory Parisian Cleaning Co.  
We are the only native French Cleaners and Dyers in San Diego. Our work is done in San Diego. Phones Home 420, Hotel 1586, Main 2800 is now located at 3541 Seventh st., between Robinson and University aves.

## DENTISTS

DR. H. C. BARNHART  
DENTIST  
Fifth and University Main 3802

## DAYTON, (O.) ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 117 East First Street

## CLEANSERS

Bell Phone Main 1639 Home Phone 4629

## THE

Fenton Cleaning Co.  
CORNER FOURTH AND LUDLOW STS.,  
DAYTON, OHIO.  
We call for your work.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Coats, Suits  
Millinery and Dry Goods  
Wm. F. Oelman & Co.  
Agents for Queen Quality Shoes and Standard Patterns  
Main and Fourth Sts., Dayton, O.

## DENTISTS

DR. A. T. WHITESIDE, Dentist  
Callahan Block, N. E. Corner 3d and Main Streets.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

## PASADENA ADVERTISEMENTS

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to M. L. CHAPPELLE, 639 Chamber of Commerce Building.

## FURNITURE

W. W. SWARTHOUT 94 West Colorado St.

Furniture Rugs Draperies to Order

Estimated and designs furnished free. See our stock before you place your order.

Prices right. Phone F. O. 372 for quick response.

## SPECIAL ENGAGEMENTS BY APPOINTMENT.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MISS Myra Irene Husted TEACHER OF PIANO

WIN reopen their studio 2102 BROADWAY BUILDING

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND Appointments may be made forenoon thereafter.

## MILLINERY

HOWARTER EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY

DESIGNER OF AUTHORITATIVE STYLES AND IMPORTER OF PARISIAN NOVELTIES

292 EAST COLORADO ST. Phone Col. 544

## ELECTRICAL FIXTURES

JEPSON-SALISBURY CO. ELECTRICAL

28 E. COLORADO STREET ELECTRIC FIXTURES AND APPLIANCES

Phone Fair Oaks 250 Interior Wiring and Supplies

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

T. W. Mather Co. Inc.  
PASADENA, CAL.

DRY GOODS

WOMEN'S APPAREL

HOME FURNISHINGS

The Waldorf Hair Store

284 East Colorado Street. Manufacturers of

ALL KINDS OF HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

Marcel waving, shampooing, manuring.

Toilet Articles. Phone F. O. 1912. Mme. L. Tacey.

SHOES

Walk-Over Shoes

We want you to buy Walk-Over Shoes only because you feel that they will be thoroughly satisfactory in every respect.

It is our great pleasure to see the hundreds of satisfied customers of the store all over Pasadena.

The Walk-Over Boot Company

FURNITURE

"Broadway's Always"

For Quality Furniture.

You Want High Grade Home Furnishings at Prices Com-

mensurate with the Quality.

THAT IS THE ONLY KIND WE SELL

Broadway Bros.

"HOUSE OF QUALITY" Colorado 264

FUEL AND FEED

Coal, Wood, Hay and Grain

Union Feed & Fuel Co., 99 East Union St.

Phone C. 2039. South Pasadena office.

225 Mission St.; phones, Col. 339, L. A.

Home 36393.

BOOKS

BUY B. & C. BOOKMARKERS

AT "THE BROWN SHOP"

190 EAST COLORADO STREET

GROCERIES

HAWTHORNE GROCERY

H. R. BELL, Prop., 1031 Hawthorne St.

We keep a good assortment of the standard brands of staple groceries, smoked meats and dairy products; also fruits and vegetables. Phones Home 3265, Main 5145.

WEBSITE

HAMILTONS

6TH AND C STS.

Staple and Imported Groceries

"Own Baking" Products

Delicatessen

Home Cooked Foods

California Fruits and Vegetables

DEPARTMENT STORES

Bankhardt's

18 East Fourth Street

TEL. MAIN 2336, CINCINNATI, O.

Cotton, Hemp, Flax and Jute Twines,

Cotton, Jute, Sisal Clothes Lines; Mops

and Laundry Goods; Solid Braided Sash Cord; Manila, Sisal

Cotton and Jute Rope; Oakum and Pack-

ings; Wool Twines; Cardage of all de-

scription.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

MISS ADAM DENIS

Public Stenographer

1307 Union Trust Bldg. Phone Main 2764

Dayton Advertisers

using the Monitor may have their ad-

vertisements classified with that of other

Dayton advertisers by addressing MR.

LOUIS C. SCHANTZ, 704 Commercial

Building, Dayton, Ohio.

ATTENTION—We clean and dry all kinds of garments and household articles equal to new; prices cheerfully submitted if desired; parcel post packages prepaid; to \$5.00 we pay both ways. Use the parcel post when you can. THE FRENCH BENZOL DRY CLEANING CO., Cincinnati, O.

CLEANING AND DYEING

ATTENTION—We clean and dry all kinds of garments and household articles equal to new; prices cheerfully submitted if desired; parcel post packages prepaid; to \$5.00 we pay both ways. Use the parcel post when you can. THE FRENCH BENZOL DRY CLEANING CO., Cincinnati, O.

Cincinnati Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to 1008

First National Bank Bldg.

for classification with the advertising of other Cincinnati firms may be left at the local office of the Monitor.

750 PEOPLE'S GAS BUILDING.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## Lunch in Our Tea Room

Business Folks' Plate Luncheon...25c

Fried Chicken Plate Luncheon...50c

Rose Esterly

1204-06 MAIN

"Outfitter to Mother and the Girls"

## Fall Suits

In beautiful models—newest materials. Typical "Rose Esterly" suits, so different, and you will find them so sensibly priced. Do see them. We are always glad to show you.

Our Waist Department

offers the season's newest and smartest blouses, very reasonably priced.

Golfers!

You should wear the "Olins"—the shirt with the drawers attached—the finest garment ever designed for the links. White, gray or tan.

\$2.00

ORDER BY MAIL

Wool Brothers



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N.E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged American woman wants position as one of the adults in family. MRS. EMMA GOODRICH, 11 Shepard st., Chelsea, 24.

HOUSEKEEPER ATTENDANT—wants situation preferably with elderly lady; capable of taking full charge. LOUISE A. HOMAN, 10 Washington st., Charlestown, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER in small family; position wanted by capable American woman; home nights preferred; best references. ADDRESSEES: LAWLOW, 268 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined person wishes position; capable of managing; or as seamstress in family or hotel; Protestant; best references. ADDRESSEES: MRS. M. MACK, 737 Brattle st., Cambridge.

HOUSEKEEPER with son (11) wants situation. MRS. E. POWERS, 328 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.; tel. Brook, 1549-20.

HOUSEKEEPER of ability and experience wants situation; best references. MRS. E. M. H. ALEXANDER, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER and office clerk: res. Everett; age 22; single; good exp.; \$7 per wk. Mention 10635. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oxford 2900.

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STENOGRAPHER, res. Charlestown; age 20; single; good exp. and ref.; \$10 per wk. Mention 10636. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, first class, experienced, desires position, preferably with more typewriting than stenography. MISS SIEGL COOPER CO., New York.

FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS wanted in music underware factory, on one, two and three-piece power and elastic highest class. Address: H. M. POIX, Inc., 52 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GREENHUT-SIEGL COOPER CO., New York, require the services of thoroughly experienced salesladies for their Cloth and Shirt Department at Superintendent's Office, main bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter and clerk: res. Everett; age 22; single; good exp.; \$7 per wk. Mention 10637. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER—Refined person in family; or hotel Boston. MRS. E. R. HICKARD, 181 Grove st., E. Watertown, Mass. 29.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION wanted in refined home or adults by American woman (50); truthfulness; comfortable; room to considerate treatment; expected wages \$5 to \$10; please state particulars. Address: MRS. A. CAMERON, R. F. D. Westmoreland Dep't, N. H. 25.

HOUSEKEEPER or care of children—Neat, intelligent Protestant girl wants work in small family; not fully experienced but willing to learn. MISS E. S. PHINNEY 23 Gray st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Lady, refined, reliable and neat, would sweep, mop and put away laundry; prefers flats one or two days each week at a reasonable price. MRS. E. A. SILVER, 407 Columbus st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Neat colored girl wants situation in small family. MADELINE EDWARDS, 176 Northampton st., Boston. 27

HOUSEWORK wanted by day by young woman with references. MRS. CRAIG, 83 Hammonter, Boston.

HOUSEWORK wanted by young colored girl; 50 per cent. of children. HILL, 1610 Lillian st., Roxbury, Mass. 24.

LADY wishes place for neat young white girl to work mornings; good laundress. Inquire of MRS. DAVIS, 32 Westland av., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, first class—Young woman wants work at home; outdoor work.

MRS. M. A. FITCH, 1 Chester pl., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants situation in school or private family; respectable and very competent; best references. MRS. L. MYERS, 47 Hammonter, st., suite 23, Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants to work at home; bundle, basket, or dozen, outdoor drying; good references. MRS. W. H. BOONE, 4 Village st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work to take home. EVA JONES, 158 Brookline st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work to take home, anywhere; or would work by the hour, anywhere; or would take situation. MISS ELSIE BLAKE, 33 Waverley st., Malden, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work to take home. EVA JONES, 158 Brookline st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—Wife, very capable; wants work by the hour, anywhere; or would take situation. MISS ELSIE BLAKE, 33 Waverley st., Malden, Mass.

MORNING WORK WANTED. MRS. S. E. ROBINSON, 83 Middlesex st., Boston. 25

MORNING WORK—WANTED—By colored girl; office cleaning or care of apartment; references. MRS. A. BINKERS, 11 Northampton st., Suite 3, Boston.

MORNING WORK or care of office wanted by colored girl; references. OLIVE DIXON, 647 Shawmut ave., Suite 2, Boston.

NEAT colored woman would like morning work, apartments to clean, laundry, etc. MRS. CATHERINE C. WILLIAMS, 57 Norway st., suite 2, Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work to care for apartments. MRS. MARY H. HANIN, 655 Shawmut ave., Suite 2, Boston.

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NURSERY GOVERNESS—Young woman of character and ability wants position. ETHEL M. DIXON, 94 Chandler st., Boston.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR TUTOR—Accomplished colored young girl desires position; can teach elementary studies, piano, etc. MRS. L. E. HALIDA, 28 Holroy st., Boston.

NURSERYMAID—Protestant young girl desires position to take care of children and go home at night. MISS VERONA BOEKER, 21 Prince st., Cambridge, Mass. 27

OFFICE ASSISTANT (17). Food writer. M. F. ALLDIE, 119 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass.

OFFICE CLEANING wanted. KATHERINE CREECY, 25 Hammond st., Boston.

OFFICE GIRL, little knowledge of book-keeping and typewriting; res. Maitland, age 16; single; good exp. and ref.; \$7.50 per wk. Mention 10635. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oxford 2900.

OFFICE CLERK, res. Roxbury; age 18; single; good exp. and ref.; \$8.50 per wk. Mention 10637. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oxford 2900.

OFFICE CLERK, residence Maplewood, 17, single; good experience and references. ETHEL M. DIXON, 94 Chandler st., Boston.

OFFICE CLERK, residence near Boston; 6 years experience; court reporter; references furnished. MISS H. W. HUNT, 111 Huntington av., Boston.

PIANIST—Protestant young lady wants piano; play piano; singer good; sing, reader. ANN E. BENNETT, 48 Somerville, Mass.

PRACTICAL ATTENDANT would like position for elderly person; can furnish references. CLARA F. SCHNEIDER, 80 Pleasant st., Cambridgeport, Mass. Tel. Cam-2900.

SALESMAN—To work afternoons and evenings; res. Boston; age 40; single; good ref. and exp.; awaits an offer. Mention 10647. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2900.

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN required for permanent positions, with advancement. Apply at office of General Manager.

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN required for permanent positions, with advancement. GREENHUT-SIEGL COOPER CO., New York. Apply Superintendent's Office, main bldg.

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN required for the picture, men's furnishing and silk department; GREENHUT-SIEGL COOPER CO., New York. Apply Superintendent's Office, main bldg.

SALESMAN—To work afternoons and evenings; res. Boston; age 40; single; good ref. and exp.; awaits an offer. Mention 10647. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2900.

SALESMAN—Colored girl well recommended; would like work by the day. ROSA JOHNSON, 32 Berwick pk., Boston.

SALESMAN—Desires employment by the day; good work with a dressmaker. MRS. I. CARLSEN, 104 Gainsboro st., Boston.

SEWING or caring for baby wanted by a colored woman; 2 to 5 daily. OLIVE TILLMAN, 29 Columbia st., Cambridge, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady desires position with firm offering good opportunity for promotion; willing to start at \$100. ALBERTA WARD, 35 Rutland av., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, desires position; rank and account; res. Everett; age 20; single; good exp.; \$7 per wk. Mention 10635. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, office clerk and typist; res. Everett; age 20; single; good exp.; \$7 per wk. Mention 10635. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted for retail candy stores in New York. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 424 Hudson st., New York.

CASHIERS, experienced, wanted for retail candy stores in New York. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 424 Hudson st., New York.

A NUMBER of young girls required to act as parcel wrappers, messengers, cash girls and markers; quick advancement; competent references; moderate. KARL LINDEN, 667 Lexington av., New York.

CHAFEUR—Swedish-American (21) wishes steady position; honest, absolutely temperate, careful; understands repairing; good energy and willing; good references. F. L. H. ROBERTS, KARL LINDEN COOPER COMPANY, New York. Apply Superintendent's Office, main bldg.

CHAFEUR—Young lady desires position; private family. W. MOORE, 4905 Av. of the Americas, New York.

CHAFEUR—Swedish-American (21) wishes steady position; honest, absolutely temperate, careful; understands repairing; good energy and willing; good references. F. L. H. ROBERTS, KARL LINDEN COOPER COMPANY, New York.

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# World's Late Financial News; Shoe and Leather Trade

## PURCHASE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC CO.

Conjectured That Union Pacific May so Dispose of Funds Received From Sale of Southern Pacific Stock

## A CASH DISTRIBUTION

The idea is now advanced in financial circles, relative to the much discussed Union Pacific "pum" that Union might wish to conserve the \$75,000,000 it will receive from sale of some \$88,000,000 Southern Pacific stock and apply it toward purchase of the Central Pacific. This of course does not eliminate the possibility that Union might declare an "extra" from other cash or securities in its treasury.

The ultimate disposition of Central Pacific is, of course, a mooted question, and it is not at all certain that Union will ever acquire it. The supreme court decision countenances such a step, which would give to Union a through-line via Ogden, Utah, to the Pacific coast, but the court in ordering dissolution of the Harriman merger had no power to deal with the Central Pacific. Such a procedure would involve another suit asking for the divorce of Central from Southern Pacific.

It is apparent that Southern Pacific would be loth to part with the Central, and in fact might do so only under compulsion. The supreme court mandate in the Harriman dissolution case merely said: "Nothing herein shall be considered as preventing the government or any party in interest, if so desiring, from presenting to the district court a plan for accomplishing this result (i.e., separating Central Pacific from Southern) or as preventing it from adopting and giving effect to any such plan so presented."

Under Attorney-General Wickes, the department of justice recognized that this clause was permissive, not mandatory, for instead of asking the supreme court to sustain mandatory interpretation, he threatened another suit to compel sale of Central Pacific on the ground that it was naturally a competitive line with Southern Pacific's other route via El Paso. Attorney-General McReynolds has not yet seen fit to threaten a suit which the company shows every intention of fighting if it were brought. As pointed out by President Sprout of Southern Pacific, Union Pacific is a strong connection of Southern, but at Ogden and Portland, and Southern Pacific continues in friendliest relations with Union in interchange of business and in all traffic matters.

Southern Pacific appraises its Central Pacific highly. The Central is, in fact, the sole outlet for a great portion of Southern's Oregon and California traffic to the East. The entire outstanding capital stock of the Central, namely, \$17,400,000 preferred and \$67,275,500 common stock is owned by Southern Pacific.

The Central Pacific comprises 2104 miles and was leased to Southern Pacific for 90 years, dating from Jan. 1, 1894. Southern Pacific pays an annual rental of \$10,000 and out of earnings and income derived from the property leased, pays all expenses and taxes incurred in operation and maintenance of the property, as well as current interest and sinking fund requirements, and each year pays to the Central the balance, if any, of net earnings or income received from the properties leased; but if the balance in any year exceeds 6 per cent on the capital stock of Central, one half the excess is retained by Southern.

Aside from traffic benefits, the return to Southern Pacific on its Central Pacific investment is shown by the following:

	1912	1911
Gross	\$20,482,772	\$20,662,942
Net income	13,222,638	13,220,621
Other income	1,661,015	582,151
Total income	14,883,653	14,091,780
Expenses	10,147,151	7,968,750
Balance	4,741,501	6,223,137
% on total Central	5.59	7.36
Net earn pay to So Pac	484,809	484,809
Pct. div.	600,000	484,809
Com. div.	4,028,639	6,781,550
Total	4,723,539	7,891,446
% on So Pac stock	1.73	2.99

## OPERATIONS OF GENERAL BAKING

The General Baking Company, which owns plants in 20 cities of the country, including Boston, is producing an average of 500,000 loaves of bread per day. At the rate earnings have been running for the first six months of the current year the company should earn something under \$300,000 for the full calendar year, or practically the same as for 1912. Securities outstanding consist of \$3,428,000 first 6s, \$400,000 5 per cent notes, \$5,925,000 7 per cent preferred and \$3,400,000 common. No dividends are paid at present on the common.

The General Baking Company is the largest manufacturer of bread in the United States, and since organization in 1911 has spent over \$800,000 for improvements to plant and equipment, half of which has been financed out of earnings.

### ATCHISON'S TRAFFIC

CHICAGO—Atchison's livestock movements show a material decline recently on account of enormous previous liquidation. Its basic industrial commodities are off slightly, except lumber, which holds steady, with some current increases.

## ACUTE SITUATION IN THE SHOE AND LEATHER INDUSTRY

### Receipts of Footwear Orders Daily Increasing and Prices Continue to Show Strength—Some Excitement in Hide Market Due to Increased Sales

Market conditions along the entire line from hides to leather and footwear are exceedingly acute.

While advances in raw stock may not immediately affect shoe prices, they do arouse caution and otherwise affect trading.

As a matter of fact, values are so distinctly within the law of supply and demand that none is inclined to ignore their strength, neither will any one deny that leather prices cannot be maintained or still further advanced.

At present the future cost of footwear is practically beyond a safe calculation of even manufacturers of long experience, therefore contracts now being offered in which shipping dates subsequent to Jan. 1 are receiving closer scrutiny than has been the custom for many seasons.

There are now indications that shoe buyers are awake to the strength of the market, as receipts of orders are daily increasing, but some of this new business is not wholly acceptable, as many of the prices are inconsistent with today's cost of production. Furthermore, though prices may have occasioned certain changes in a jobber's line of samples, the future may again cause further adjusting to meet the advances which are as likely to be of a radical as they are of a conservative growth; at all events, jobbers can now mark up their purchases of last season, and the prospects of repeating the act is nearer a certainty than a probability.

Manufacturers of men's high grade shoes report that the men on the road selling the retail trade are getting an average business, and in quarters where prospects are encouraging the orders show an increase. The jobbing trade is now sending in orders for the spring trade, and all for immediate shipment. At the factories there is no rush, but there is enough work to keep the help steadily employed. The medium grades of men's shoes are in fair demand, and what orders lack in volume is made up in their frequency.

Union sides and backs are in good demand, although supply is limited and prices hovering around 40c. tannery run, with some claiming 41c. choice lots. Tanners state that conditions are not at all satisfactory, and there is little to prompt them to increase the output.

Oak sole stays about the same, prices advancing 3c. now and then, while sales are small and tanneries running at curtailed capacity.

Union sides and backs are in good demand, although supply is limited and prices hovering around 40c. tannery run, with some claiming 41c. choice lots. Tanners state that conditions are not at all satisfactory, and there is little to prompt them to increase the output.

Calf skin dealers state that the trade is fairly good for heavy skins, and that there is a steady call for the medium weights, but light skins are not moving fast enough to prevent an accumulation.

Side upper leather is selling freely in certain grades and finishes. Black chrome in good request and the lots run as high as \$500 dozen. The same conservative methods mark transactions and although buyers admit that the future looks strong, they will not beyond their actual wants.

Patent sales slowed up last week, as some of the shoe factories are getting ready for next season's run. Japanners of patent calf are busy and the future is very promising for all grades of shiny leather.

Glazed kid dealers are not as hopeful of a good season's run of trade as they were. The better grades are slow to move, and while the cheaper lines may sell to a cleaned up condition, it does not look exactly satisfactory to have certain grades sell and others accumulate.

Children's shoe factories are again active. Business picked up after a short lull and is reported as good for both

present and future shipments. Some new styles are promised but they have not developed into real footwear as yet, so the trade will have to wait, although some makers have carte blanche from the larger buyers.

The leather situation is as difficult to explain as it is to forecast. Prices are growing firmer.

The hide market was excited all last week, and well it might be when 20 sales recorded over 250,000 hides in lots from 1000 to 65,000 and every sale showing an advance of from 1/4 to 1/4 cents over a year ago.

Some of the packers have sold their September sole leather hides, which throw some of the trading into futures.

Traders after starting in bought freely, even to looking for any of the old lots which were known to be in storage, and if prices were anywhere near right, would clean up the lots. This feature is of itself as convincing and explanatory of the hide situation as interested parties need, and should at least lend strength to the finished product and confidence to buyers.

The future looks even stronger than sales and quotations make it appear, and as there is no outside resources from which to obtain supplies, prices are more likely to climb than to recede; still tanners are buying short, preferring to purchase commensurate with their needs and pay market rates than take risks.

Though the trade is convinced that the strength of the market is sustained by facts, there is no large movement in leather, neither do the frequent sales aggregate more than what is called a fair day's business.

Hemlock sole leather dealers reported a week of activity, but lots were not large, although the steadiness of the trading partially made up for that. The foreign trade has quieted down since the buyers returned, and leather now going abroad is on back orders.

Union sides and backs are in good demand, although supply is limited and prices hovering around 40c. tannery run, with some claiming 41c. choice lots. Tanners state that conditions are not at all satisfactory, and there is little to prompt them to increase the output.

Oak sole stays about the same, prices advancing 3c. now and then, while sales are small and tanneries running at curtailed capacity.

Calf skin dealers state that the trade is fairly good for heavy skins, and that there is a steady call for the medium weights, but light skins are not moving fast enough to prevent an accumulation.

Side upper leather is selling freely in certain grades and finishes. Black chrome in good request and the lots run as high as \$500 dozen. The same conservative methods mark transactions and although buyers admit that the future looks strong, they will not beyond their actual wants.

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## STANDING OF THE BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE BANKS

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), we compute what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York. The excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted as half of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess or actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserve in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against the government deposits. The table follows:

Legal

Actual

Sept. 20 Sept. 29 Sept. 29

Union

Old Boston

New England

Fourth-Atlantic

Merchants

Second

Fourth

Commerce

Webster & Atias

Boyston

First

Wintrop

Commercial

Average

27.1%

27.0%

27.0%

28.6%

28.5%

26.7

26.8

25.3

24.8

23.9

23.8

25.7

26.2

24.9

29.5

28.7

31.2

32.8

26.3

30.0

26.5

&lt;p

# Leading Events in Athletic World

## LAST PRACTISE BEFORE CONTEST WITH WESLEYAN

Coach Jones Plans to Put Yale Varsity Eleven Through Strenuous Scrimmage Today — Open 1913 Season Tomorrow

## TEAM IN GOOD SHAPE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Head Coach Howard Jones of the Yale varsity football squad plans to send the candidates through a strenuous scrimmage practise this afternoon in preparation for the first game of the season with Wesleyan University tomorrow afternoon.

The candidates have been practising on Yale field for over a week now and much progress has been made. Several scrimmages have been held and a strong looking lineup has been formed. Jumperly, the man who made himself famous last fall by kicking a goal from the 50-yard line in the Princeton game with only a few seconds to play, is the most likely candidate for fullback. He is not just now in condition to play and will not start in tomorrow's contest.

There are a lot of candidates out for the two halfback positions. Dunn is the only real veteran trying for one of these places and he is likely to make one unless he is shifted to some other position. Metcalf of last year's freshman team is a very promising back; but he has some conditions he must work off before he can play. Other good men out for these positions are: Castles and Markle, two good goal kickers; Savage, a brother of the former fullback; Taylor, Beckett, Dietz, Mitchell, Knowles and Malcolm. Knowles will fill Pumpply's place until the latter is ready to get back into the game.

For quarterback there are a number of veterans including Wheeler, who won the individual intercollegiate golf championship this year; Cornell the old Exeter Academy star; and Cornish, captain of the baseball nine. That a new man in the person of Wilson will be first choice for this position is the opinion of no less a football authority than Frank Hinkey, the former Yale captain.

For center there is but one candidate, Capt. H. H. Ketcham, all-American center in 1912, and one of the fastest men that has played that position in some time. At one time it was planned to move him from center to end, but this has been given up and he will be found at his old place. Marting will be his first substitute.

Two veterans are again out for guard. They are Pendleton and Cooney. Another veteran for the two places is Arnold. In addition to these are Catlin who is two inches over six feet in height and weighs over 200 pounds and Robinson a member of the University of Minnesota varsity in 1911. That the final selection will be made from this list now seems practically certain.

The tackle positions also find last year's veterans out in Warren and Talbott. Two players who are sure to press the veterans hard are Roos, the shotputter and Harbison who was out last year, Loughridge and Oakes who were the tackles on last year's freshman team are showing up strongly in practice and may yet get a position on the varsity.

For ends there are a number of veterans as well as promising new men, but none of them appear to be up to the standard of Boneisler. Guernsey of last year's freshman eleven is one of the best of the new men, but he is on probation and may not be able to play this fall. Avery, one of the regulars last year, and Carter who got into some of the late games, are out. Braun and Osborn, members of the 1912 squad, are also after the places and Gile, pitcher of the varsity nine last year, is going to try for one of the positions.

While it is still early to size the team up very accurately, it certainly looks as if Coach Jones would make much more out of the men than was the case in 1912.

## MICHIGAN WINS FIRST CUP RACE

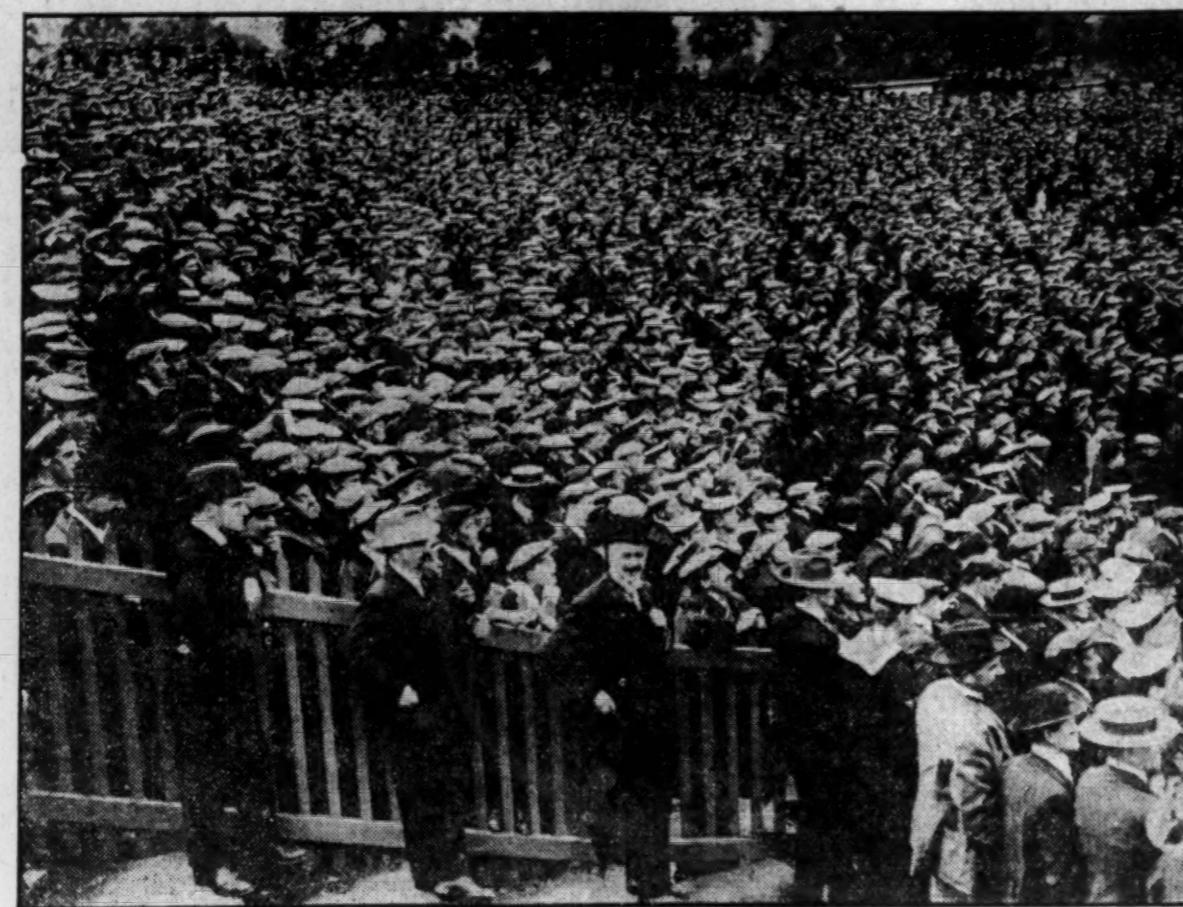
CHICAGO—The second race for the Manhasset cup will be sailed today over a 16-mile triangular course. The Michigan, the Chicago Yacht Club class P ship, made a good start in defending the cup Monday, in the first of three races for the trophy. The Michigan, which won the cup last year on Long Island sound, finished the 16-mile course in 2:51:38, nearly three minutes in front of the Stranger, the Rhode Island Yacht Club challenger, which finished third, in 2:54:27. The South Shore, entered by the South Shore Yacht Club of Chicago, was second, only 22 seconds behind the winner. The Olympian, Lincoln Park Yacht Club, Chicago, and the Mavourneen, Jackson Park Yacht Club, Chicago, were fourth and fifth, respectively.

The race was twice over an eight-mile course, four miles out and back. The yachts will repeat the first race tomorrow.

The weather Monday was heavy and all the sloops had to carry reefs.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS LEAD PHILADELPHIA—Opening a match with the Philadelphia Cricket Club Monday, the Incognito club of London scored 139 runs in its first innings. The home team then scored 90 for the loss of eight wickets when play was stopped for the few inches of plank, wondering whether I Exeter, brother of the varsity tackle.

## TYPICAL ENGLISH FOOTBALL CROWD



(Copyrighted by Topical, London)

### SMALL PORTION OF THE SPECTATORS AT A GAME PLAYED AT PLYMOUTH

(Special to the Monitor by Clarence Rook)

LONDON—It occurred to me that I had never yet seen one of those professional association football matches that have so caught the fancy of the younger British generation. The commercialism of the game rather repelled men; and there was the vague feeling that on a Saturday afternoon off young men should be taking their own exercise instead of paying two and twenty others to perform for their amusement.

We have heard many jeers at the football crowd as a crowd of loafers. So I decided to go and see for myself. The opportunity came—almost to my door, for Stamford-Bridge football ground was within 10 minutes' walk; the first Saturday afternoon of the season was to see the first match between the great rival London teams, Tottenham Hotspurs and Chelsea. That football ground will contain 100,000 people, and it was to be about full on Saturday afternoon with the supporters of the Spur and the Pensioners (that's the football slang). So I started out to confirm or correct my prejudices, for—surely when 100,000 Londoners go to see two and twenty young men there must be something to see—if only the 100,000.

The match began at 3:30. Two hours before that streams of humanity were coming through the outward entrances parting as driblets to their places, while the outside brokers were selling half crown tickets at 10 shillings each. With a little gentle badging I compromised, found a few square inches of plank—and set myself to watch the "louts" from the lofty and reserved seat.

In the middle of an arena of well-kept turf looking absurdly small against the terraced banks which rise in tiers opposite and all about. But there was a small bunch of dark in the middle of the bank opposite, and its growth fascinated me; the bunch grew as a swarm of flies, seen from that distance, and along and along came continually men, as flies, walking to take up their positions until—half an hour before the start, the terraces were covered, and covered with men who had paid sixpence for standing room.

There was still time to take stock of my neighbors on the \$2 inches of plank. They were mostly young men but ladies were there, indeed there were several parties of brothers and sisters (if facial resemblance means anything), who were just out—or not quite—of school. There was papa, mamma, and small child, receiving its baptism of football. There was one lady who came quite alone and studied her program, and several boys who had brought their fathers. But what were the other thousands who clung to the footbald on the slopes?

The teams came out, the partisans sprung from a dull murmur of expectation to the opposing roars of 100,000 equally divided. So the game began, and for the next hour and a half, including the interval, 200,000 eyes were critical and 100,000 throats were vocal. For they were all experts. Everybody had forgotten discomfort. Everybody seemed to know every turn and twist of it. They knew the names and the places of each player, and shouted encouragement or—you could hear a sort of cosmic sigh when a chance was missed—50,000 horsepower sigh. Silence only for a moment or two, when a man tumbles; he is soon up again, and is cheered by the 100,000 throats. And when a goal was scored the roar that went up could have been heard from Chelsea to Tottenham. The lady who was quite alone seemed to have interests in Tottenham, for she lost her program in her excitement at a goal. For myself, the astonishment was the skill of those two and twenty young men who with head, chest, legs, feet, all but "hands," could do such amazing things with a ball, butt it, kick it this way, that way, before, and after, right foot, left foot, over their heads to the comrade who was ready to do the same. Were they also flies to all round their heads? It must be admitted that I joined in the shouting, the gentleman who sat on the next few inches of plank, wondering whether I Exeter, brother of the varsity tackle.

## MANY FRESHMEN OUT AT HARVARD

Candidates for the Harvard freshman football squad reported on Soldiers field yesterday for the first time. The squad gives evidence of having in its midst a large number of men who will develop into excellent football players before the season is over.

There were 60 candidates from the class of 1917 who entered into the first preliminary drill of the year. Among them were a number of last year's preparatory school stars—Cane, a big linesman and interscholastic tennis champion, from St. Marks; Harte, an end, from Pomfret; Douglas, a back, from Middlesex; Sweetser, a tackle, from Nobles; Harris, a linesman, from the Country Day school; Coolidge, an end, from St. Marks; Minot, from Nobles, and Hitchcock, from

## HARVARD LOOKS FOR SCRIMMAGE THIS AFTERNOON

Crimson Varsity Football Candidates Are Drilled Into Squads for the First Time This Fall

That Head Coach Haughton will put his Harvard varsity football eleven through a scrimmage this afternoon is the opinion of those who have followed the practise to date. Only four days are now left in which to get the eleven into shape for its first game of the season with Maine on Saturday and much work is to be done in the meantime.

For the first time this year the men were divided into a varsity and second squad Monday. The first squad was selected from among those men who will compose the varsity hereafter. Those who have made the first squad number 38 and about 45 were left on the second squad.

Several teams were formed from both squads and ran through signal drill for a short time, then the second squad teams did some hard scrimmaging, which was very successful considering the slippery condition of the field. L. M. Mills '14 and W. T. Gardner '14 reported as expected and they were both taken on the first squad.

The first varsity team was made up of Trumbull, center, Cowen and Pennoch, guards. Captain Storer and Hitchcock tackles. Dana and O'Brien, ends; Brickle, Hardwick and W. A. Willets, backs. Willets has been doing some good punting, and if he continues to improve he seems a likely candidate to fill the open position in the backfield this year.

Logan played quarterback and showed some of the kind of ability which made him conspicuous early in the season last year. Bradlee and Mahan alternated at quarter on the substitute varsity team. Rollins, the promising quarterback from last year's freshman team, was not out for practise. Freedley was not in football clothes and the third varsity team was run through its drill by Watson.

## SHRUBB EXPECTS MORE MEN TODAY

Coach Alfred Shrubb of the Harvard varsity cross-country team expects to have a larger squad out for practise today than reported for the first work of the fall Monday. At that time only 30 candidates turned out. The candidates formed a very promising squad from which to build up a well-balanced team. Although there were a few freshmen candidates out yesterday, the first official meeting of the 1917 runners was not called until this afternoon, when both the varsity and the freshman squads will report for practise at Soldiers Field.

On Monday an easy, two-mile run was preceded by short talks to the squad by Coach Shrubb, by Capt. W. A. Barron '14, of the track team, and by Capt. R. St. B. Boyd '14, of the cross-country team. The speakers, in addressing the candidates, urged that they do conscientious work henceforth in preparation for the arduous meets scheduled for later in the season. The men were admonished to keep in good trim and put in some hard work at practise. It was noted that more candidates are needed and that the squad should increase materially within the next few days.

## WILLIAMS MEN START PRACTISE

WILLIAMSTOWN—Football practise at Williams Monday started in the base-ball cage, where three teams lined up in succession to go through signal practise in special formations. In the continued absence of Coach Daly, the work was under the charge of Captain Vinal, who for the most part supervised the play from outside the lineups.

No important changes were made in the makeup of the first and second teams. Hunnewell and G. Hubbell are being worked in the quarterback position and they will probably continue to alternate in that capacity, at least through the first part of the season.

## YOUNG CHANGED ON U. OF P. SQUAD

PHILADELPHIA—Captain Young, star end on the University of Pennsylvania football team for two years and who was tried out at halfback on Saturday, was moved to the backfield position on the second varsity eleven in the practise on Franklin field Monday.

His line-smashing was the feature of the scrimmage. He scored two of the four touchdowns against the scrubs. Marshall, quarterback, sent the ball above the crossbars five times in succession from the 40-yard line.

## TRACK MEETING AT HARVARD

A mass meeting of all Harvard track candidates will be held in the trophy room of the union Thursday night. Speeches will be on the program, and the general outlook for the season will be discussed.

## BASEBALL WEDNESDAY AT 3 O'CLOCK

Red Sox vs. Philadelphia

FENWAY PARK

Tickets on sale at WRIGHT & DITSON'S, 344 Washington St.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

Only .001 point separates New York from St. Louis in the American league standing.

Today is the last that the western clubs play the eastern in the American league for this year.

Now for the National league pennant. How long will it be before the Giants make sure of theirs?

Cleveland has regained second place in the American league, and the question now is, can the club hold it?

New York has six more games to win in the National league before becoming absolutely sure of the pennant.

According to Manager Mack, Schang of the Athletics is the best young catcher in the league, with Schalk of Chicago next.

Another American league pennant for Manager Mack and his Athletics. Winning pennants has become quite a habit with that team.

Cobb added many points to his batting average yesterday by getting four hits in eight times up. Jackson made one in three and Speaker did not play.

The Boston Nationals increased their hold on fifth place in the National league by taking the third straight from St. Louis, while Brooklyn and Cincinnati did not play.

While the season is not yet over, it is impossible for any other club to overtake the Athletics. Should Philadelphia Athletics be today hailed as the champions of the American League for 1913 and the representatives of that league in the world's championship series with the winners of the National league pennant next month. This is the fifth time in the 13 years that the American league has been in existence that the Athletics have won the pennant.

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Chicago and Philadelphia divided their doubleheader yesterday and their contest for second place is unchanged.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Botany Tells Student of About 300 Plant Families

BOTANY grows steadily in interest for the flower lover as he learns more and more of the wonderful system that underlies all the free and splendid bloom of the fields and woods. To count the number of different flowers and plants that one knows by name in the course of a single walk is a revelation of the marvelous diversity of the floral world. To count the number of hitherto unidentified flowers discovered in such a walk is a further hint of how much there is yet to be done by one who would easily establish for himself a sure foothold in the knowledge of flowers. Botany is a subject to which wise and earnest men have given assiduous years. A single department of the study may engage one for years before anything like mastery is approached. The study of ferns is an example of mosses and lichens, or of the countless variety of the mushrooms.

It is important for the student to get some general idea of the characteristics of the chief flower families. There are often distinct marks which will tell one instantly where to group the plant under examination. The composite flowers

are roughly placed in one great family. They have several or many flowers in the one head which is usually regarded as the flower itself. For example a daisy or a sunflower is composed of thousands of flowers, the center ones very tiny and all one color. The outer or strap like flowers, called ray flowers, are a different color from the disk. The thistle is a composite flower, though it has none of the outer ray flowers, but only the thousand little purple ones, all alike. The golden rod has the inner and outer flowers but all are of the same color. The asters are also composite flowers. The rose family is another very large one, for not only the real roses and many other charming flowers belong to it but also all the most familiar common fruits, like apple, cherry, pear, plum, peach, strawberry, blackberry and so on. These are grouped in three families within the one great division.

In Gray's manual of botany we find about 300 families, including nearly a thousand genera, and 2650 species. Of the 300 families it is interesting to note

some named for very familiar plants. Besides the rose family, there is the lily family, the buckwheat family (homely neighbor though it be to those cherished plants of the garden), the convolvulus family, the crowfoot family, the dodder family (to which morning glory belongs), the dogwood and evening primrose family, the fig family, the four o'clock family, the gentian family, the honeysuckle family, the iris family. The Indian pipe has its separate family, and there are also laurel and magnolia families. All the familiar trees are of course families, as maple, elm, oak. Mignonette is the head of a family and so is milkweed, and the mistletoe hangs alone on its family tree. The pink family divides its honors with chickweed, and there is even a pitcher-plant family. There is a poppy family and a primrose family, and portulaca is a family name. So are saxifrage and smilax, trillium, violet and water-lily.

The mint family is numerous, usually known by its odor and the square stem. The heath family is very large and includes such different shrubs as blueberry and azalea, laurel and wintergreen. The figworts are many. In them the corolla is all one petal divided in irregular ways, with two lips almost always traceable, however. The crowfoots are a large group of which the buttercup and the marsh marigold are familiar. But the heatica is a crowfoot and so are clematis and columbine. It is thus hard to reduce these to an easily recognized type. The pulse family is the butterfly group, like the sweet pea—papilionaceous is the word.

## What Faith Can Do

No, it is not the "modes of faith" that count with God. In His own Word we have the declaration that "faith without works is dead." Think of that when drawn into controversy over intellectual modes of faith, and remember that one can have a faith which is dead. Turn to Hebrews xii. and read what faith combined with works did for Enoch, for Noah, for Abraham, for Sarah, for Joseph, for Moses, and learn what it can do for you. For what faith hath done, faith can do, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirteen even more than in the centuries past.—George J. Anderson in Congregationalist.

## Autumn the Fulfilment

It is but lately that botanists have convinced the public of the true significance of the gorgeous foliage of autumn. People have been wont to think and to speak of it as a sign of decay. We recognize now in the beautiful garments . . . earth puts on in October the natural and glorious ripening of the year. Fall is the fulfilment of the promise of springtime; the apotheosis of summer.—Marion Harland in the Youths' Companion.

## Mexico's Population

The last complete census of Mexico shows the population to be 15,160,360.

## New Act Protects Historic English Ruins

THE session of the British Parliament which has just closed witnessed the passing of a bill which provides for the adequate protection of any earthwork, building or ruin of any kind, interesting on either historical, archeological, or artistic grounds. The bill, which is the work of Lord Beauchamp, is a great advance on previous legislation in England on the subject, and it has the merit of being easily put into motion by an order of the first commissioner of works. The first ancient monuments' act was passed by Mr. Gladstone's ministry in 1882. This act only included monolithic and other prehistoric remains and did not in any way oblige the owner of the remains to put them under state protection. In 1900 the provisions of the act were given a wider scope, but even then its application still depended on the consent of the objects of interest.

Lord Beauchamp's bill bears trace of French influence. For many years, since the days of the great Napoleon, the state in France has made the purchase of any private building, to prevent its destruction, permissible. In 1837 a commission de monuments historiques was convened

with the minister of public instruction in the chair. In 1887 monuments throughout the country were registered, and powers of compulsory acquisitions granted, in the case where owners objected to the registration. The sum expended in France on the upkeep of monuments amounts to £3,000,000.

## WATCHFULNESS IN DIVINE SCIENCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is revealing to mankind the wondrous power of spiritualized thought to replace the discords of human existence with the changeless harmony of divine Life. The simple basic fact made clear by Christian Science is the Scriptural teaching that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that man is the perfect image and likeness of Spirit. Progress in spiritual understanding is a steady advance toward a clearer recognition of this simple but mighty truth. As soon as one begins to think definitely and accurately on this scientific spiritual basis all one's conditions visibly improve. This thought-practice transforms individual character because it brings man into right relations with God, and thus enables him to be his own true spiritual self. In view of the immense importance and power of this spiritualized thinking it is well worth our while to consider what is essential to its continuous practice.

It has been said that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The alert business man adopts this truism as a motto because he finds that constant watchfulness frees him from making unwise moves in his business. This vigilance is needed in the great business of living. In order to live aright it is necessary to reflect divine Love, God, constantly, for God is the only Life. When we begin to exercise as much watchfulness in keeping our thoughts loving, pure, and spiritual as we do in safeguarding our financial and business interests we shall make vast strides in the direction of successful and harmonious living. If we allow material things to occupy our thought and attention we are liable to be "caught napping."

It is obviously impossible for any one to be watchful while he is sound asleep. The first requirement is to awake. Mortal man, uninstructed in Christian Science, is asleep, oblivious to the spiritual truth of man's being. His material pleasures and pains, successes and failures, are but dreams. Mortal man, awakened through Christian Science from the dream of material living, catches a glimpse of spiritual reality. The beauty, harmony and abiding satisfaction promised by this glimpse impel

him to put forth his best endeavors to keep spiritually awake.

In the Christian Science text-book, written by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, the name Abel is spiritually defined as "Watchfulness" (Science and Health, p. 579). Abel's watchfulness was called into active operation in his daily work of tending his flock, and this characteristic undoubtedly helped to make Abel's offering acceptable to God. The shepherd life of ancient days was beautifully symbolic of spiritual life. The shepherd faithfully watched the sheep, particularly the tender lambs, and preserved them from harm. So must we watchfully guard our thoughts if we would keep them pure and acceptable to God. We must be able to detect wolves in sheep's clothing, those subtle, deceiving beliefs which under the specious guise of innocent amusement or legitimate pleasure would destroy spiritual understanding and steal away peace and harmony.

Courage is requisite if we would be effectively watchful. The shepherd who imagines that there are enemies around and fees before his own fears is unworthy of the trust reposed in him. So it behoves us to be strong and fearless in meeting those phases of evil that would seek to terrify. To detect evil is but one step. The next is to realize the nothingness of evil. Strongly fortified in the consciousness of the aliness of good and the everpresence of divine Love, we are able to face evil as an illusion, and so facing it, see it dwindle away and disappear.

Jesus said: "What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch." We lose much of the significance of the Master's injunction if we suppose that it means only that we are to be on the lookout for evil. True watchfulness demands spiritual perception, which is the ability to see unchanging good everywhere despite the seeming presence of evil. It is this scientific recognition of the reality and permanence of good that enables one to discern most readily, by reason of contrast, the suppositional claims of evil, and to prove these false claims to be wholly invalid and powerless.

It is not sufficient to be watchful occa-

sionally. This mental activity can and must be practised at all times and under all circumstances. Whether in society or in solitude we cannot escape this necessity. But the work is not grievous, and every right effort in this direction is abundantly rewarded by an increase in spiritual understanding. A growing recognition of the value of watchfulness enables one to appreciate the wisdom of these words of Mrs. Eddy: "Who hath not learned that when alone he has his own thoughts to guard, and when struggling with mankind his temper, and in society his tongue?" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 126). And Mrs. Eddy has furnished us in Christian Science the rule whereby our watchfulness may be made constant and effective.

## City Planning

The way to begin any city you plan is down in the primitive heart of the man;

The man is the city; as he is it grows, As he wills it conquers, as he knows it knows;

As he reaps and broadens it blossoms afar

To the goal of its purpose, the arc of its star.

The way to make sure of right progress is here,

To start where the man starts, so moved in a sphere

Of right thought and right action the city he sees

In his vision shall rise . . .

When you've grown men the pattern that men ought to grow,

The cities will follow, the cities will flow

In natural selection from heart of the man

Toward the fine core of the spiritual plan,

Clean, uncorrupted, so Art may step in, A triumph of grace o'er the prone form of sin.

The way to begin any city new ways, Is to go back with man to his primitive days,

And as he comes slowly through processes right

Watch him seek for his city and self the clear light,

The high purpose, the unity, law, Round which all our symbols of new living draw.

## Picture Puzzle

## DOWN ON YOUR KNEES!



What governor of one of the United States?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE Chaffinch.

## Porto Ricans Live in Thatched Houses Set on Pegs



## Eagerness to Learn in the Philippines

Colonel Harbord, one of the directors of the Philippine constabulary, who has been in the islands for eight years, is quoted by the Filipino People in support of the statement that the Filipinos are eager for education. He traveled throughout the archipelago and mingled with all classes of people. Speaking before the Lake Mohon conference in 1909, he said: "No sojourner in the Philippines can fail to notice the intense desire of all classes of the people for education. It is the wish of which he will be most constantly reminded. Servants, coachmen, laborers, hundreds of them carry little phrase books of short language methods, and are earnestly striving to learn English. . . . Public money for education is one appropriation never criticized by the vernacular press of Manila. Night and day schools are well attended, and some of the former, local officials, overcoming their fear of ridicule and swallowing their pride, have sat beside their own children as pupils learning English.

## Two Schools of Baseball

That there are two distinct schools of baseball, corresponding to the conservative and extremist in politics, is the theme of an article by Hugh S. Fullerton in the American magazine, entitled "Take a Chance vs. Play It Safe." Mr. Fullerton's conclusions are interesting to the student of baseball as well as to the observer, and few can fail to be, willy-nilly, observers in America, the land of "fans."

Fielder Jones, one of the greatest of field generalists, said: "The first trouble is to get the men who can run to run, and the second—and worst—is to keep the wrong ones from running." The writer quotes this, and then concludes:

The manager must study his men and adopt his system of attack to the capabilities of the players. If the pitcher is practically certain to hold the opposing team to a small score, then playing the conservative game is much more effective. The results of a season's work of any team possessing strong pitchers will convince one of this. The teams owning strong pitchers seldom score large numbers of runs, and usually lead in sacrificing. The manager of a team that is weak in pitchers, it seems to me, has little choice in the style of attack. He must play for a number of hits coming together, must play hit and run, or run and hit, and must send his men to steal bases. The Boston National league team of last season was well managed—in point of style of attack at any rate. It lacked pitchers, and Kling sent it out to score many runs. And it did. With pitchers capable of holding opposing teams to four or five runs per game, the team would have been high in the first division instead of hopelessly last. They had the idea, but lacked the practise. Also they proved the axiom: "You can beat any team that is forced to keep hitting all the time."

## Boston's Velasquez

Boston has a portrait of Philip the Fourth of Spain which is marked as the work of Velasquez. The picture has long been a subject of discussion. It was bought in 1904 through Denman Ross and Joseph Smith. Some people think it is not a Velasquez, because an anonymous letter was sent to the trustees of the museum saying that Spanish authorities doubted it. But such well-known American artists as Chase, De Camp, Paxton and Tarbell all feel sure the painting is a genuine Velasquez of the earlier period. Mr. Tarbell says, as cited in Miss Julia de Wolfe Addison's book: "The surface he (Velasquez) made is as individual as one's handwriting, and I have never seen a picture by any one else which at all resembles his in that respect." The museum holds a certificate from the director of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Madrid, describing this as an undoubted work of Velasquez. Prof. Carl Justi, the biographer of Velasquez, thinks the picture is genuine, and the museum authorities declare it so, by virtue of a consensus of opinion.

## Danish Farmers to Travel

Arrangements have been made for 600 Danish agriculturists to travel to Christania next year with a view to visiting the jubilee exhibition.

## SHAKESPEARE'S APPEAL TODAY

AMID all the talk about the motion picture, which has now begun to speak for itself, it is refreshing to come upon the ever increasing volume of comment about Shakespeare. Not only his more familiar exponents but many others, we read, are entering the Shakespearean propaganda.

It is said among workers in college settlements that nothing holds the lads of the dramatic clubs as Shakespeare does. They delight to put on one of the great tragedies and they pore over the lines with always increasing interest. There is no better testimony than this to the essential popularity of Shakespeare.

It is the experience of many people after they have not heard a Shakespeare play for a long time to come home from a performance thinking how human and free and simple and clever, yes, and "light" he is. There is something solemn and portentous in his name, for is he not the prince of dramatists, the king of all English literary art? Yet even as a prince or king is often the most normal of human beings, and as his simplicity is usually in direct proportion to his real greatness, so Shakespeare has the human quality which makes direct appeal to a popular audience. Of course there is more in him than this, but the fact that "Hamlet" draws crowded houses on a Saturday night at a Boston theater points to more than the mere power of a great actor. Hamlet is human, noble, faulty, sorely tried. We love him because he is great even in his failures, and we learn

## Duchess Elena of Aosta to Explore Africa

It is reported in Rome, that the Duchess Elena of Aosta intends to leave this autumn for another journey in equatorial Africa. She expects to be absent from Europe until the middle of 1914. The duchess has been studying the native languages of Africa during her stay in Europe.

## Quest

To all you eager travelers! Have you some place to go? Where you forget the many things You wish you did not know? Forget your own insatiable past! And feel just fit and free! If you have found it, won't you tell its happy name to me? —Winifred Webb in Poetry.

## Science

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, September 23, 1913

### How New Greek Fleet Tips the Balance

The departure of the British naval mission for Athens is an event which cannot fail to be the prelude to far-reaching changes in the naval equilibrium in the Mediterranean. The staff which is accompanying Admiral Mark Kerr to the Piraeus contains many of the most distinguished officers in the British navy. Every branch of the service is represented in it. Its avowed object is the building up of a naval force which shall in time

be a factor to be reckoned with in the councils of Europe, and which shall in the immediate future worthily represent the enlarged destinies of the country. It is almost twenty-four centuries since the battle of Salamis, and in all that time the prospects of the countryman of Themistocles have perhaps never looked more encouraging than today.

Greece, with her long deeply-indented coast line and her innumerable islands, is a mother of sailors. Situated as she is, in the doorway of the Orient, she is also the natural heir to the commerce of the two great maritime republics of Genoa and Venice. Much of this heritage is already in her hands. The people of the Aegean seaboard are of her kin, the shipping which daily passes the Golden Horn largely carries her flag, the merchants of Smyrna are many of them her subjects, and her colonies are thickening in Anatolia. The recent war has given to her a large extent of territory and the two principal ports on the Aegean, but it has brought her also the jealousy of more than one great power and the determined promise of revenge from one of her late allies. They have painted the telegraph poles of Salonica white and blue, a Bulgarian soldier jeered only quite recently, but a day will alter all that.

To prevent herself being hurled on Scylla while avoiding Charybdis, to secure the safety of her ever-developing commerce, she has summoned the British naval mission to her aid. Italy will not forget that she claims Rhodes and Volona. Austria cannot but remember that whenever her fleet puts to sea it will in future have a coast bristling with fortified harbors on its flank. Bulgaria has written Kavala on her heart as Queen Mary wrote Calais. So the Greek fleet is entering the orbit of the naval balance in the Mediterranean. For the moment her strength promises to go to reinforce that of France and the United Kingdom. And that at the moment when the affair of Trieste has made the allies of the Aegean almost worse friends than before.

### Free Bananas for Consumers

WHY, unless for purposes of "trading" in conference, the proposed tax on bananas was put in the Underwood bill by the United States Senate it is difficult to say. It was inconsistent with the general purposes of the bill and with the platform of the party; the amount of income to be derived admittedly was relatively small. A form of food that is inexpensive and nourishing, and that is favored both by the masses and by dietitians, was to be added to the list of taxed edibles at a time when statesmen and social welfare workers in the United States and abroad are devising all possible ways and means to reduce costs of living, especially to urban dwellers. It is not surprising, therefore, that the President's influence was cast against the proposed tax, and that the Senate decided to recede from its position.

There have been few chapters in the history of recent New England commercial enterprise so successful as that which covers the development of the great banana plantations on lands adjacent to the Caribbean, and shipment of their fruit to the United States, where the market has now become national and the volume of sales very large. American investors have reaped generous dividends, and American consumers have had their dietary enriched on inexpensive terms. The third party to the enterprise, namely, employees of the company in the lands where the fruit is grown, also have flourished. Indeed, the Hon. John Barrett is authority for the statement that nothing in the recent history of the semi-tropical regions of America has done more to raise economic standards among the people than this enterprise, with its steady dispersion of wage and its modern methods of cultivation, shipping, and marketing of fruit. It is only suitable and proper that bananas should come in free of duty.

### Secretary of State Bryan as a Lecturer

AN INTERVIEW with the secretary of state of the United States, as he closes his service this season as a Chautauqua lecturer, indicates no disposition on his part to abstain from this method of future increase of income and of direct appeal to the people. Criticism, domestic and foreign, has not altered his opinion that so long as no public duty is shirked by him he is not justifiably condemned; and that there has been any such

failure to attend to official tasks he will not admit. His own conscience approves; his superior—the President—has not spoken adversely; and the popular will is not to be fairly determined by the utterances of journals many of which are fundamentally opposed to him and to all his utterances.

The task of misrepresentation of Mr. Bryan's motives and also of the character of the Chautauqua audiences to which he has spoken has undoubtedly been unusually tempting to his habitual critics and to partisan journalists. Moreover, as he intimates, were the facts more generally known as to the precise amount of labor he really has given to his official duties in comparison, say, with his predecessor, and were it also fully known at home and abroad as to the part played by the Chautauqua stratum of American society in shaping national history, other of his critics would be less harsh in their judgments.

Nevertheless, when all this is said by way of extenuation, it still is probably true that a majority of his fellow countrymen would prefer from this time on that Mr. Bryan find other ways of financing his several homes, private and official, than the way recently resorted

to by him. This preference, we think, registers a decree of taste; it cannot be set aside by any arguments of reason or because of Mr. Bryan's differing judgment or conscience. What other men, summoned to Washington to serve the nation, have done on finding a deficit between income and outgo, Mr. Bryan can do. The sacrifice may be, and no doubt is, one that no wholly wise or honest nation would ask of any public servant; but a condition and not a theory has to be faced; and until conditions alter, men of highest honor will not stress the shortcomings of the republic for the sake of avoiding personal deprivations.

If Mr. Bryan will use his unquestioned influence with the dominant party to induce congressional action providing decent compensation of federal officials upon whom devolve large expenditures of a social kind, he will perhaps approach the problem in a much more constructive way. No secretary of state should be forced to face any such pecuniary problem as Mr. Bryan has come up against. His critics must keep this in mind.

WITH regard to the collection of samples of textile fabrics gathered by the federal department of commerce in all parts of the world, with the view of showing what is worn and used and desired by the various peoples, an exhibit of which is now open to the public in the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the question naturally arises, Would it not be advisable, at this stage in the movement, looking to the greater expansion of American commerce, to utilize to a greater extent than has ever in the past been the custom among manufacturers, the taste and judgment of American women. The latter very generally say—it is not asserted that they are complaining about it—that men are the creators of practically all styles. While it is true that armies of women are employed in the textile mills at home and abroad, it is also true that they follow rather than originate designs. The great annual output of manufactured articles for women's wear and household use reaches the retailer uninfluenced, as to quantity, quality or design, by feminine opinion. This statement is inclusive of everything from footwear to millinery, from napkins to rugs.

Why cannot woman have something to say about the styles before they appear? Why should they not be consulted with relation to the fashions in things they are compelled to wear and to use? They are criticized for the existence of styles and fashions with the making of which they have had nothing to do. This is not fair. The policy which leads to it is shortsighted. It would be to the decided interest of trade everywhere today if manufacturers for personal and domestic use were designed with greater regard to the world's greatest buyers, the women.

In this matter of turning out goods to suit the export trade it would seem as if a departure might be made from the regular method far enough, at least, to bring designers into contact with representative women. It might be even profitable to have manufacturers and merchants to extend their business relations, that the wishes of those countries might be made clearer. American exporters have been criticized for years for sending abroad goods that are not wanted. The way to expand American trade, of course, is to send abroad goods that are wanted. Women are doubtless better able to judge what women want than men, and it would seem to be only reasonable that women should be employed for this purpose. At all events, even if the matter goes no farther at present, the manufacturers of New England would do well to get the views of women upon the collected samples now being displayed, and, with them, opinions from the same source as to how the fabrics in general can be improved. Woman's taste and judgment can be made invaluable adjuncts to the trade expansion movement.

IN THE course of recent inquiries into financing methods in the United States, a great deal of testimony has been elicited bearing strongly upon the existence and growth of a system of interlocking directorates of banks and corporations. It has been shown that through the operation of this system the influence of a few powerful interests, and, in the final analysis, the influence of a group of wealthy individuals, ramify and dominate, practically, the entire financial and industrial situation. The discoveries made along this line cannot be called new, but recent investigations have served to convince the thoughtful and the judicious that the interlocking directorate system is a menace to the freedom of trade and should be discontinued.

Toward the latter part of last week this bulletin was made public in the New York financial district: "Pennsylvania will not put any directors on the Southern Pacific board by right of its investment holdings of stock of that road or for any other reason. This may be stated flatly and without qualification." Wall street, it was said, received this announcement with surprise bordering upon amazement. One account says that various opinions were expressed with regard to the meaning of the statement, but that the one which prevailed was that, in all probability, the Pennsylvania management was the first of the great corporations to see the wisdom of departing from a system which must soon be abolished by law.

If it be true that this corporation has really departed from a custom that has become an abuse, and has done so in response to public sentiment, then it is entitled to public thanks for taking a pioneering step in one of the most important reforms of the period. And there appears to be no doubt, from the tone of the bulletin, that it is incapable of any other interpretation than that which advocates of unrestricted commerce and equal opportunity have placed upon it.

MUCH has been written and said in criticism of the hotel and restaurant orchestras, but it does not appear that either the number or the patronage of the hotels and restaurants employing orchestras has fallen off. This fact may, of course, be explained in some other way, but it will be difficult to prove that the public is not fond of some kind of music.

THE banana may have its freedom confirmed by the new tariff, but this carries with it no immunity for the banana-eater who is careless with the peeling.

AN IMPRESSION prevails out West that a man who can fall twenty-five feet and land squarely on his feet is qualified to enter politics this year.

IF, AS REPORTED, the Congress of the United States has declined to make appropriations for official delegates to international conferences to which the government as such is invited, then the sooner the fact is generally known and condemned the better for the nation's reputation. As one contemplates the reckless extravagance shown in domestic appropriations for parochial and selfish ends, and then learns that the national bureau of education is now going about with hat in hand to beg from private donors funds with which to send its representative to Europe to a world conference of educators, his respect for the wisdom and disinterestedness of Congress is likely to fall in precise ratio with his feelings of indignation.

We are not contending that upon the national government shall devolve responsibility for entertainment of international congresses when they come to this country, or that all delegates to similar meetings abroad who go from the United States should have their bills paid by the United States. The hospitality and generosity of private citizens and of members of the professions or callings represented thus far have enabled Americans, whether acting as hosts or as delegates, to make a fairly creditable record for hospitality on the one hand and for free spending on the other. What we feel sure of is that the time has come when the government as such should be represented at international conferences of all kinds, and that generous pecuniary provision for such representation should be made. A pernicious policy belies the real feeling and intention of the people. It makes collective action inferior to individual and group action.

There is not a single department at Washington but that should have for contingent expenses money enough to send regular or special employees wherever there is a call for international action that has for its aim real instruction or inspiration of humanity and betterment of the race. Congress, we think, should avoid being penurious where ideas and ideals are concerned. If for no higher reason than because it makes more glaring the wastes that go with erection of postoffices and custom houses, dredging of rivers and harbors, and a host of similar enterprises that symbolize a popular demand for a hand in the public treasury, idealism should not be starved out.

DEMANDS of the people in certain parts of outlying Boston for subways as opposed to elevated transportation should not be regarded from a purely local standpoint. They are typical of demands made in other cities where the elevated system is in use. In Chicago, where elevated lines cover all sections of the city and center in a downtown loop, affording more convenient and more rapid transit than would have been possible through dependence on the surface lines, there is unceasing popular clamor for the removal of the unsightly and noisy structures, and Chicago has not yet tasted of the benefits of subway lines. In New York, where elevated railways for years unquestionably met a great communal want, they have been rather tolerated than accepted. It is quite certain that if they had not secured a foothold before subway construction began they would never have been introduced.

Indications point strongly to the probability that in large cities, at present without either elevated or subway transportation, movements will shortly be set on foot for the placing of existing surface tracks underground, and there is not lacking evidence of a disposition on the part of cities of the more populous class to take a similar course. It is seen in all of the large and growing American cities that some special and extraordinary provision must be made for the future of urban transportation; and modern advance in engineering, the recent great improvement in cement construction, the perfection of electric illumination, the demonstrated possibility of burrowing safely and in all directions beneath cities, are influences that combine to convince not only municipal authorities but traction interests that the solution of the urban rapid transit problem must be found underground.

If persons experienced in city government were called together to plan for the building of a large city from the very beginning, one of their first steps would be to provide for arched-over streets. Knowing the cost of digging and redigging, of tearing up and covering over, no experienced municipal worker would lay sewers, pipes or conduits after the existing prevalent system. The new city would be subways throughout for the accommodation of every possible form of public service, and transportation would be included in the list. It will be difficult for cities built upon a plan the very reverse of this to adapt modern inventions to its use, but it will not be impossible. Little by little, at least, all cities can depart from the old and outworn methods and take up the new. It may not be feasible or convenient now for some of the older communities to tear down or to tear up their traction systems, but it is feasible, and it should be their aim, to carry on all future traction construction upon different lines.

THE INSTITUTION of a suit to test the constitutionality of the Canadian immigration law brings to light once more the fact that Canada has no constitution other than what may be found in the acts fixing the spheres of provincial and Dominion jurisdiction. These acts, however, seem to be sufficient for the determination of disputed points in the organic law, and that is all the most formal of constitutions could do, or be expected to do.

AMONG other things of which Texas feels that it has reason to be proud is the Marion County Girls Canning Club, and only second to the club in the esteem of the state are the things the girls "put up."

TALK of providing breakfast for commuters on the early trains of some of the railroads is revived. It may be said in general terms that most of the early morning commuters will be content with seats.

IS THE TIME approaching when some record-breaking swimmer will be heard signaling the gateman at Gatun lock to let him through from the Atlantic to the Pacific?

THE complaint that great libraries do not create a demand for good literature would be worthy of more serious consideration if it were put the other way.

Idealism  
Should Not  
Be  
Starved Out

Urban  
Rail Traffic  
Going  
Underground